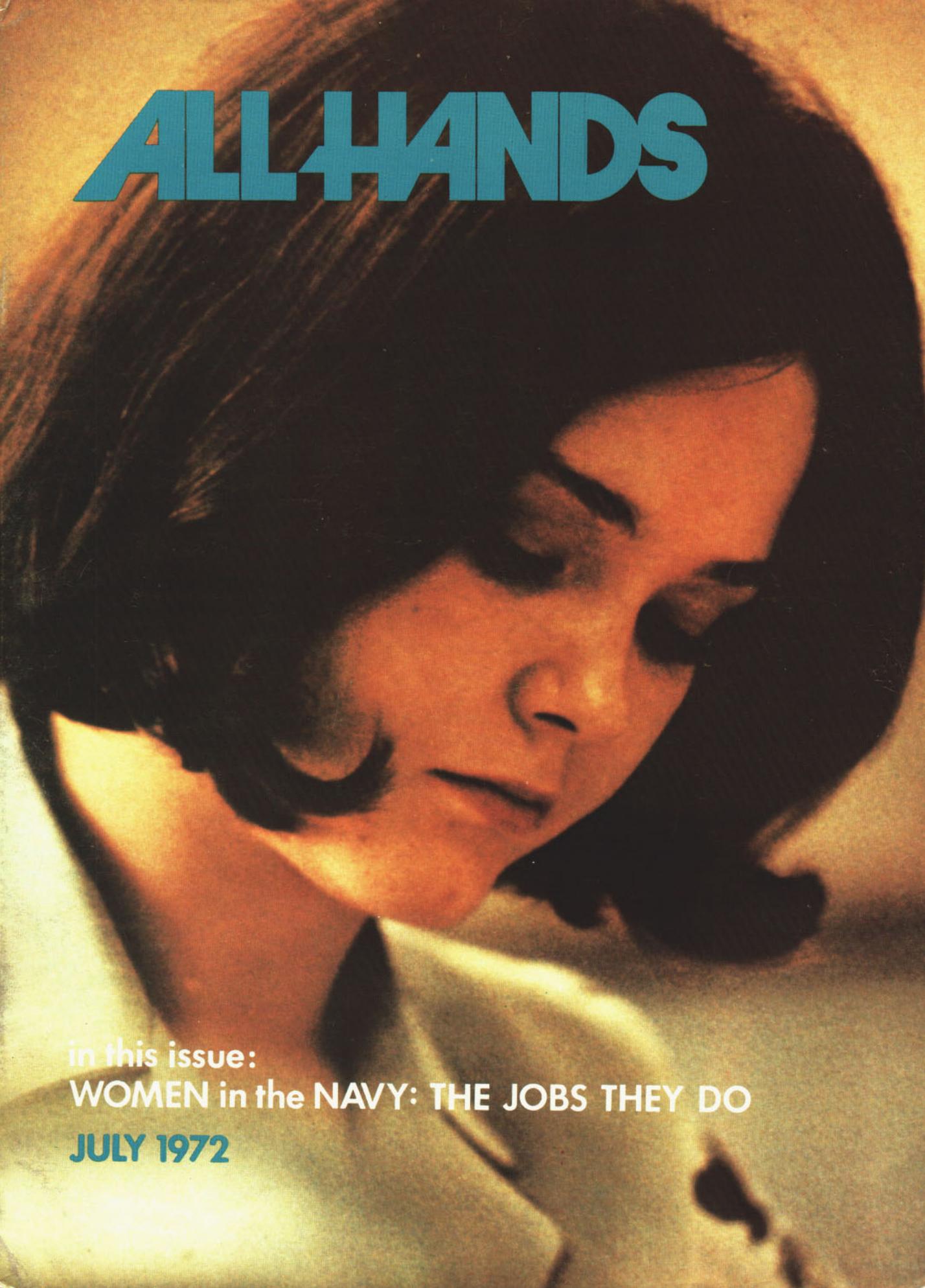


ALL HANDS



in this issue:

WOMEN in the NAVY: THE JOBS THEY DO

JULY 1972



ALL HANDS

THE BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL CAREER PUBLICATION

JULY 1972

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Special Issue: Women in the Navy

Navy's First Lady Admiral	2
Navy Women—The Jobs They Do	6
Happy 30th Anniversary	12
Yeomanettes—Navy Women of WWI	14
Profile of a Four-Striper: CAPT Robin Quigley	16
People in the News: Navy Women	20

Women in Navy Medicine:

Doctors	22
Nurses	25
Hospital Corps	29
Dentists	32
Medical Service Corps	33
Navy Junior Day at San Diego	42
Dads' Cruise	44
Change in Service Dress Uniform for Enlisted Women	53
Homeported in Greece	54

Feature Roundup:

Navy Wives Writing Contest

Homecoming	34
Assignment in Turkey	37
Moving—an Adventure	39
A Navy Family Sees the World	40

Departments

From the Desk of MCPON	52
Letters to the Editor	60
Taffrail Talk	64

Navy News Briefs

Opportunity for Women, Legalman (LN) Rating Established, Shorter Schedule for Recruit Training, Link Provides Detailer Information. All-Navy Cartoon Contest, Waivers Granted for STAR, SCORE Conversions, New Benefits for Deep Freeze Volunteers, Radarman Retention Study Group Review, Naval Hospital Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program Opens, Indian & Mexican-American Bibliography Available, New Requirements for WO, Dental Scholarships, NROTC Evaluation System Revised 48

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• AT LEFT: NAVY WOMEN and the jobs they do—L. to R., top row: ENS Sylvia Almendinger, LT Ann Girouard, LTJG Vivian McManus; 2nd row: TD3 Meri Ann Brooks, SN Debbie Parker, unidentified member of photo-journalist course, SA Maureen McColl; bottom row: LT Suzanne Oetting, unidentified students at NS Norfolk, SN Diane Gabriel.

• FRONT AND BACK COVERS: DK3 Marty Lyle, front, and AZ3 Bonnie Maternowski, back, are just two of the many dedicated women serving the Navy and their country. In this issue, ALL HANDS provides a look at the wide variety of jobs they do.





NAVY'S FIRST LADY ADMIRAL

AS NAVY NURSE ALENE DUERK sped along the turnpike in her car, the sunny countryside with which she had long been familiar flashed quickly by. She was in a relaxed mood—a number of meetings were behind her and she was looking forward to a few days of leave in Holgate, Ohio, with her family.

As the distance increased between her and the radio station to which she was listening, the signal began to fade and she reached toward the dashboard to turn the dial. The car was filled with bursts of raucous music and the disconnected babble of a few commercials before she settled on a news program which was just beginning. It was then that Alene Duerk (rhymes with "work") learned that she was the first woman in naval history to achieve flag rank.

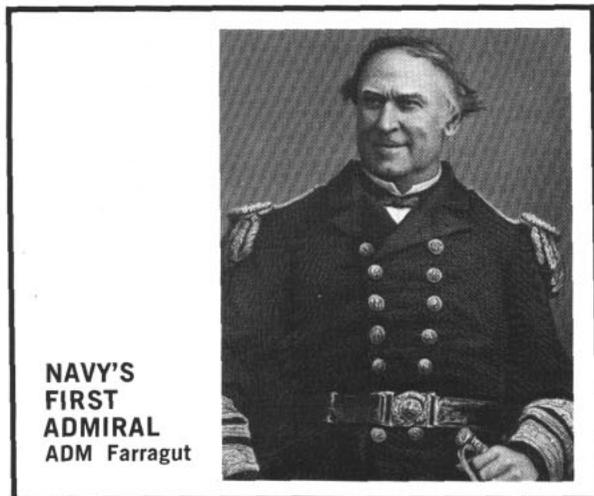
Admiral Duerk doesn't recall any specific reaction to the news—her car might have surged momentarily forward or she may have smiled. Certainly neither the time nor the place lent themselves to celebration and there was nobody on hand to offer congratulations or to uncork a bottle of chilled champagne. The newly appointed rear admiral continued her journey toward Holgate.

AT HOME, however, the atmosphere was less subdued. Admiral Duerk's mother, Mrs. Herman Zachrach, had received the news from a Navy source before the public announcement had been made. When the news services, television and radio picked up the information, the telephone began ringing with calls from friends, neighbors and even perfect strangers. Newspaper reporters encamped, waiting to interview the Navy's first woman admiral who was expected within the next hour or so.

As might be expected, the flood of excitement which the announcement engendered quickly enveloped Admiral Duerk the moment she reached her destination and opened the car door. It continued the remainder of the day and it wasn't until late that

night before anyone in the family had time for personal reflection.

THE FIRST APPOINTMENT of a woman to Navy flag rank is a noteworthy item in almost anybody's book and some may consider the measure past due. It might be remembered, however, that the 19th century and the Civil War were both well advanced before any member of the United States Navy was appointed to flag rank in the Sea Service. Although the Navy had men like Jones, Decatur and Porter, none legitimately carried a personal flag, nor did anyone else in the U. S. Navy until 1862 when Congress first authorized the rank of rear admiral. It was through this act of Congress that David Glasgow Farragut first achieved flag rank. The following year Farragut entered Mobile Bay, damned the torpedoes which scraped against his ship's hull, and led his ships in to destroy the Confederacy's ironclad *Tennessee* and force the surrender of the bay's forts.



As David Farragut is known for, among other things, being the Navy's first admiral, Alene Duerk will undoubtedly be known to readers of future naval histories as the first woman admiral. To know that you will go down in history is a rather awe-inspiring thought, but Admiral Duerk hasn't yet had the time to enjoy it.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT to imagine how she could be busier in flag rank than she was as a captain. Since 1968, she has been Director of the Navy Nurse Corps and, as such, is in command of approximately 2300 men and women who are members of the Corps working in naval hospitals and dispensaries at naval installations around the world.

In addition to her other administrative duties, Alene Duerk visits major installations at which Navy nurses are stationed, at least once a year. As rear admiral, she will continue to do this and all the other things she did as captain and director of the Nurse Corps; she will also have other duties.

As the Navy's first woman flag officer, Admiral Duerk undoubtedly will be called upon to represent the Navy at many public occasions—more than she graced as captain. In her new rank, she sees herself as representing all Navy women and, in this capacity, she must be prepared to answer any and all questions concerning women in the Navy, not just questions concerning the Nurse Corps.

She will, of course, continue her duties as Director of the Navy Nurse Corps—an organization of which she is enormously and deservedly proud. Never has the Corps foundered and it has been held in high regard since the days of the "Sacred Twenty" of World War I both in the armed services and among civilians.

SINCE THE CORPS was founded in 1908, its women have served around the world. They've been imprisoned and even wounded by the enemy. They've served upon land, both at home and in foreign countries, and at sea aboard hospital ships.

The good health of the Corps is the result of a variety of factors, including past leaders. Much of its current good health must be credited to the influence of Alene Duerk, the leadership she has provided since 1968 and the background which prepared her for the responsibilities which ultimately earned her flag rank.

Immediately before the United States entry into World War II, Alene Duerk attended the Toledo Hospital School of Nursing, receiving her diploma from that institution in 1941. Both before and after World War II, she held civilian nursing positions in Toledo and Wauseon, Ohio, and also in Highland Park, Mich.

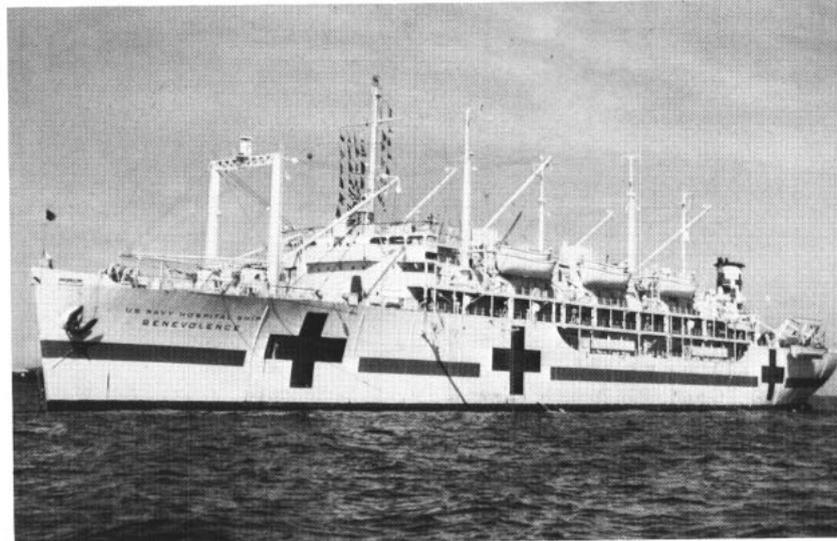
Her naval career began when she was commissioned as an ensign in the Naval Reserve and started her active duty two months later on 23 Mar 1943. During her career, she has served as staff nurse at naval hospitals in Portsmouth, Va., Bethesda, Md., and Great Lakes, Ill. She also served with the medical staff aboard the hospital ship *USS Benevolence* (AH 13).

In 1946, Miss Duerk was released to inactive duty and continued her education. She earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Ward Management and Teaching, Medical and Surgical Nursing in 1948 from the Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing, Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

BUT ALENE DUERK missed the camaraderie of Navy nursing and joined a Ready Reserve unit in Detroit the same year she earned her degree. She looks back with pleasure upon the Reserve meetings which, she says, the doctors and nurses in the unit attended faithfully despite the severe winter weather for which Detroit is noted. All the professional people in the unit, she believes, benefited considerably from their contact with the Ready Reserve.

The Korean conflict drew upon the Reserves and the group at the Ready Reserve meetings in Detroit became gradually smaller as, one by one, the doctors and the nurses received orders to return to active duty. In June 1951, Alene Duerk received her call.

After she returned to active duty, she again served





at the naval hospital in Portsmouth, Va., but then moved on to new territory—Philadelphia's Naval Hospital and duty at Subic Bay in the Republic of the Philippines, and at Yokosuka, Japan. Later, she was assigned as an instructor at the Naval Hospital Corps School which was then at Portsmouth.

While at naval hospitals, Admiral Duerk served as staff nurse, instructor, in-service coordinator, senior Nurse Corps officer, assistant, and later, as chief nurse. She also served as the nurse program officer at the Naval Recruiting Station in Chicago.

By May 1966, Alene Duerk had moved into administrative work in Washington, D. C., in the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) as special assistant for nursing affairs. A year later, she became assistant head, medical placement liaison (Nurse Corps), at the Bureau of Naval Personnel and, on 12 Feb 1968, she reported to the naval hospital at Great Lakes, Ill., as chief of the nursing service.

Her new duty at Great Lakes was to be short for, on the first of May of 1968, Alene Duerk assumed her

duties as Director of the Navy Nurse Corps at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

ADMIRAL DUERK BELIEVES that her new rank will not only add new duties for her, but she also expects that it will aid her to discharge her continuing duties more efficiently and more authoritatively.

Looking back, she says it seemed highly improbable in the early days of her Navy career that a woman in the Corps, or any woman for that matter, would achieve flag rank. Although there was one captain, lieutenant commander was the highest rank to which most women in the Nurse Corps could aspire. Four stripes were not frequently seen on a woman's sleeve.

As the years passed, however, more and more women have occupied all the Navy's senior ranks below that of rear admiral and the first woman to reach that rank believes the coming years will see more women flag officers, too.

—Robert Neil

Above: RADM Alene Duerk receives her stars from SecNav John W. Warner. **Left to right, below:** USS Benevolence, on which RADM Duerk served. (2) ENS Duerk—1943. (3) LT Duerk—1957. (4) LCDR Duerk—1958. (5) CDR Duerk—1962.



WOMEN IN THE THE

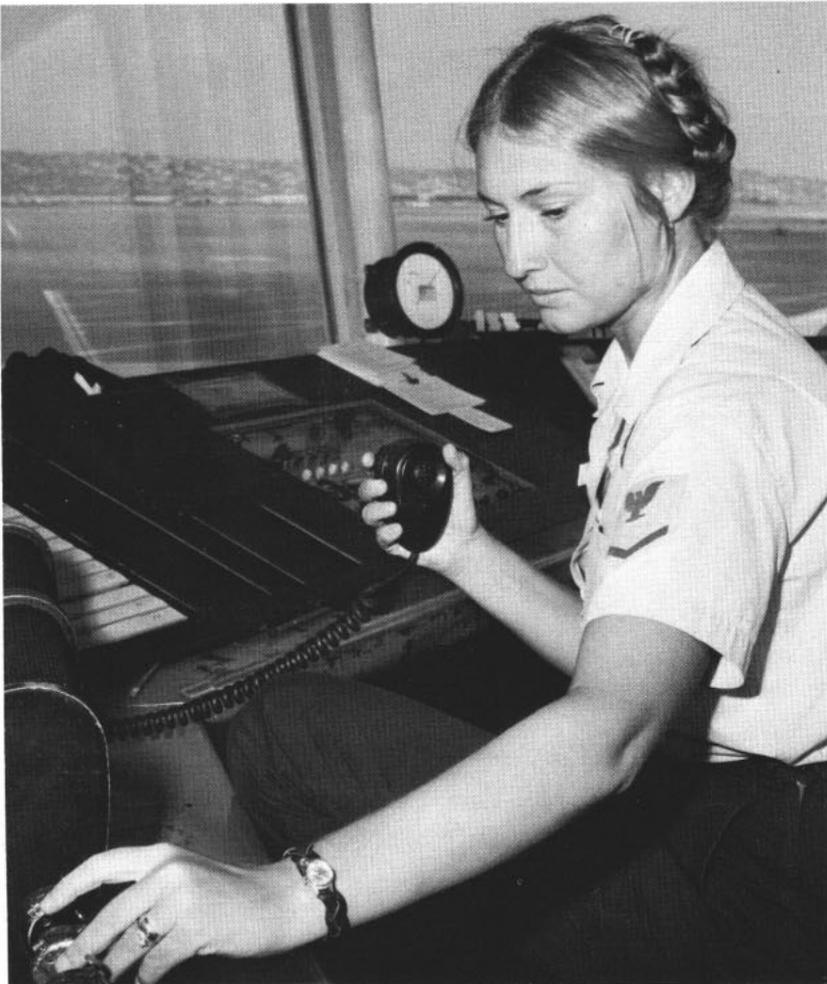
WOMEN'S LIB TYPES, constantly stressing that they're not able to compete in a man's world, should take a serious look at the Navy's women. They've been competing in "this man's Navy" for more than 30 years and have done well, both for themselves and the country.

Established 30 Jul 1942, the women's reserve was then known as the WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service). Until 1944 they were restricted by law from serving outside CONUS or Hawaii. From the beginning, however, they shared the same military status as their male counterparts, both as officers and as enlisted. They reached peak strength in September 1945, with a total of 8000 officers and

78,000 enlisted women on active duty. The women, then, made up 18 per cent of the total personnel strength of all shore stations. Because of this, they released 50,500 men for combat duty and took over an additional 27,000 jobs in the expanded shore establishment.

The women became an integral part of the Navy with the passage of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act in 1948 following the unification of the services. Before that, the majority of all enlisted women were in the seaman ranks; 14,500 served as yeomen, and the remainder worked as storekeepers, telegraphers, electrician's mates, cooks, printers and even bakers.

Below: AC3 P. Laragione directs aircraft into their assigned parking spaces.
Right: TD3 M. Brooks using the P-3 ASW Simulator and S-2E Trainer.
Right, below: JOC M. Cochran working on a newspaper layout.



NAVY : JOBS THEY DO

TODAY, THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF ENLISTED WOMEN participate in the medical/dental fields, the various aviation career specialties, and the administrative/clerical field to include radioman rating. In addition to these, women are also working in some of the Navy's most technical ratings such as Data Systems Technician (DS) and Electronics Technician (ET). Just recently, a pilot program was initiated to study the feasibility of opening the new Ocean Systems Technician (OT) rating to women. Five other rates—Lithographer, Illustrator Draftsman, Musician (vocalist NEC), Aviation Antisubmarine Warfare Technician (AX), and Aviation Fire Control Technician (AR) were also added to the list. Enlisted

women now have the opportunity to serve in 24 ratings.

Women are no longer restricted to CONUS and Hawaii, but now serve around the globe, just as their male counterparts. For some time enlisted women have been serving in London, Brussels, Stuttgart, Naples and Rota. In recent months, the list has included Yokosuka, Atsugi and Tokyo in Japan; Sigonella, Italy; Lisbon, Portugal; and Mildenhall, England. Women officers have been serving in a variety of overseas billets for some time.

Basically, women may serve at any overseas station, since Navy billets are not labeled as either male or female. Overseas assignments for enlisted women

Left: AC2 Kay Bauer, NAS Norfolk.

Left, below: WO-1 S. Chandler operating a master computer control system.

Below: LT M. Turner and SA C. Jones at Movement Reports Center, Norfolk.



THE JOB THEY DO

are usually made on a voluntary basis since government quarters are not always available for them. However, enlisted women are given the option of living on the local economy in those areas which do not have quarters. Many enlisted women have taken this option during the past year and are now enjoying the opportunity of living in a foreign country.

One point on which most Navy women would agree is their duty is interesting and challenging. And most find themselves in the enviable position of being in the minority wherever they go in the Navy. Who objects to this?

WHAT ARE TODAY'S NAVY WOMEN LIKE? The following individual sketches of Navy women depict the

variety of assignments in which women serve.

•Debbie Parker is a personnelman striker in the NAS Memphis personnel office, and she is providing help to the Memphis recruiting district. The recruiting team, originally composed entirely of men, found themselves unable to answer questions asked by young women. They also discovered that some were reluctant to ask certain questions of male recruiters. Here's where Debbie filled the gap.

She now accompanies the recruiters whenever possible when they give their "Career Day" presentations at local high schools. She admits that the girls are often shy about talking with her, but adds, "when one question is asked, they open up and everyone participates." Debbie says she really enjoys the work—in fact,

Below: ACAN D. Padden working in the tower at NAS, Norfolk.
Right: PH3 R. Fowler checks her camera before starting an assignment.
Right, below: JO3 Chick Barger prepares tapes for nationwide mailing.



now she spends many off-duty hours helping with the administrative work of the recruiting station.

FLEET TACTICAL SUPPORT SQUADRON ONE'S Chris Chriswell finds herself as the only yeoman in the 300-man, Norfolk-based command quite unique. She admits that at first it was difficult to adjust to the assignment, but the men now accept her and she finds she's as much at home amid the airplanes and grease stands as they are.

She found the only way to be accepted as an equal was to develop a "join 'em" attitude, and that's just what she did. Chris is currently training to become a flight attendant on the C-118 *Liftmaster* aircraft and hopes to win her aircrewman wings.

COMMANDER ELIZABETH M. BARRETT has the distinction of being the first senior woman officer to be assigned duty in Vietnam. With wide experience in the field of administration, the commander is also the first woman assigned as Director of Administration on the combined staff of U. S. Naval Forces Vietnam/ U. S. Naval Advisory Group Vietnam.

CDR Barrett, a volunteer, of course, considers her assignment a great challenge: "We have such wonderful people working with us that I know I'm going to enjoy this tour."

Her tasks range from responsibilities for customs, shore patrol and special services, to overseeing the operation of clubs and messes and the postal service.

She adds, "I entered the Navy to qualify for the GI

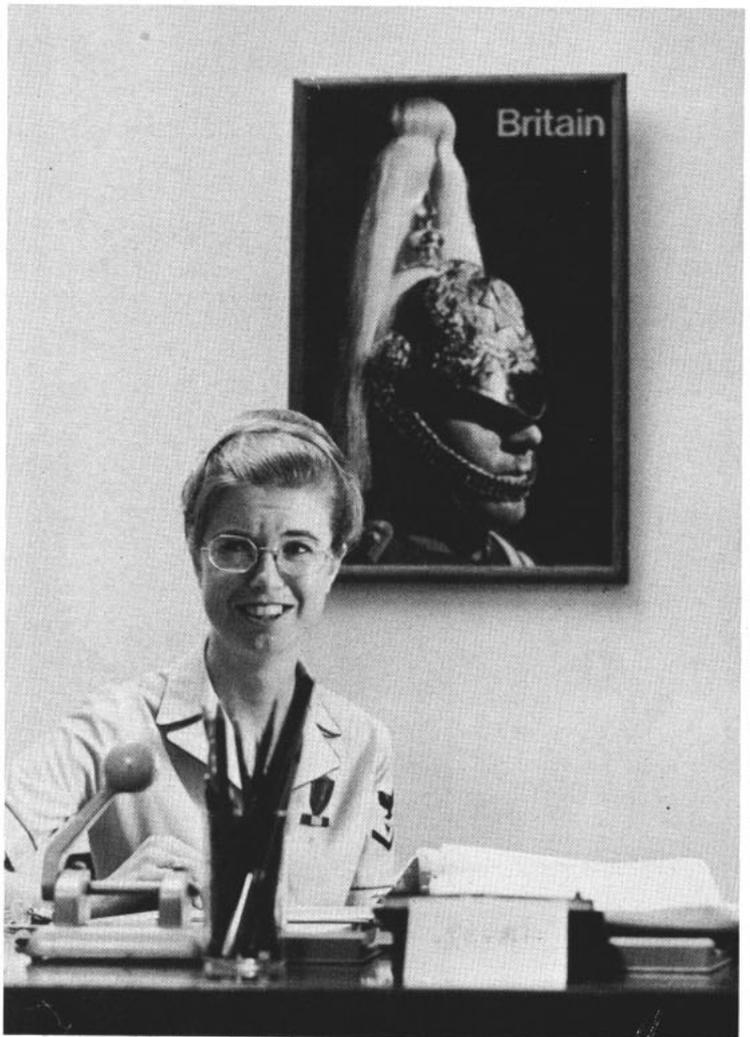


Left: PH2 W. Gellert prepares a photo album.



Left, below: DP2 W. Sartain changing tapes for personnel accounting.

Below: YN3 G. Jones, yeoman to the Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic.



THE JOB THEY DO

Bill benefits. I wanted to do two years and then return to college to get a master's, but I liked the Navy so much that here I am 18 years later."

HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD, Navy recruiting took on an attractive new look recently with the assignment of Lieutenant (jg) Earlyn F. Perry to the Washington, D. C., main station. A native of Washington, LTJG Perry attended Calvin Coolidge High School and earned a bachelor's degree at Howard University before entering the Navy.

She has always wanted "a challenging job that's important" and now feels she has it. She advises potential candidates, particularly those from racial/ethnic minority groups, and points out the main ad-

vantages and opportunities available.

MASTER CHIEF AVIATION MAINTENANCE ADMINISTRATIONMAN Kathleen E. Temple's 27 years of experience in naval aviation are relied on heavily at the Naval Safety Center in Norfolk. A 3-M analyst in the maintenance material division, she interprets and researches messages containing data on maintenance errors. Many of these errors provide the basis for her articles for Safety Center publications. She also develops and revises procedures to improve data retrieval from several computer systems, while making analytical studies of faulty maintenance practices.

In addition to her assigned tasks, Master Chief Temple makes frequent field trips, as a member of

Below: YN2 M. Powell in the military personnel office in Naples, Italy.

Right: AZAN C. Criswell, striking for aircrewman wings.

Right, below: ENS A. Smith, key punch programmer.



a safety survey team, to various naval activities where she observes maintenance procedures and makes on-site recommendations.

IN THESE DAYS OF WOMEN JOCKEYS and women football and basketball players, it's not too surprising to hear of women firefighters. The Navy has three of them: Lieutenants (jg) Jodie Mitchell, Mickey McManus and Wendy Metcalf, all graduates of the Pacific Fleet Training Group's Firefighting School at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The ladies learned the techniques of fire control and practical application of these principles in simulated shipboard operations. LTJG Mitchell, explaining her reaction to the school, said, "It was really fun but

we also learned to respect fire." The three officers went through the course to better qualify themselves for the OOD watches they stand at Fleet Operational Control Center.

Today's women in blue continue to serve their country in far-off places such as Guam, Japan, Iceland, Bermuda, the United Kingdom, Spain, Morocco, Italy and Germany. They fill all types of billets from yeoman to photographer, and from aviation storekeeper to radioman. The women are also where the action is, as in the case of Lieutenant Ann J. Moriarty, who's currently serving in the Republic of Vietnam.

Whatever the challenge or however difficult the task may be, that's where you'll find an efficient lady in blue, one of today's women in the Navy.

—JOC Bill Wedertz, USN



Left: AZ3 B. Maternowski working in an air operations maintenance department.

Left, below: LTJG J. Mitchell during firefighting class.

Below: PH2 M. E. Young working at an enlarger.

Bottom: DP3 S. McReynolds programs the tapes on a computer.



Happy Anniv

MANY CIGARS WERE CHEWED to shredded nubs in Washington during the winter of 1941-42. One reason: The Navy faced the approaching necessity of incorporating women into its organization as members. Their presence on the home front would release much needed manpower for the battlefield. The measure had already been taken by the British and, although such measures seemed extreme to many in the United States, they had to be taken.

The decision was made to appoint a woman as assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel (then Chief of the Bureau of Navigation), to study how women could be made a part of the Navy. Elizabeth Reynard, a youthful professor at Barnard College, was selected for preliminary research.

Although Miss Reynard admitted to a tendency toward seasickness even in a rowboat, she nevertheless accepted the job and disappeared into the Washington whirlpool. When she surfaced, she had a plan for organizing a Women's Naval Reserve component which, in 1942, was authorized by the Congress of the United States. The new organization was christened Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES).

Mildred McAfee, then president of Wellesley College, was selected to head the new volunteers and Miss McAfee was sworn into the Navy as a lieutenant commander—the first woman officer (other than Navy nurses) to be a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. Elizabeth Reynard, the WAVE's preliminary planning organizer was sworn in as a LT.

AS READERS OF HISTORY KNOW, the new women members of the naval establishment bore their responsibilities well. An officers' training school was established at Smith College in Northampton, Mass. All female candidates for commissions had to be college graduates or must have had two years of college followed by two years of professional or business experience.

Boot camp was established at Hunter College in New York City. The newly graduated officers from Smith came to take charge and their experience served them well up to a point. They were able to provide the active and aggressive leadership which was required, but nothing in their past had prepared them for the large numbers of women coming into the WAVES. However, the new officers were soon able to meet the challenge.

When the WAVES were established, the Congressional bill provided for only 10,000 members with 600 officers. It wasn't long, however, before the Bureau of Aeronautics decided it needed 32,000 WAVES. Eventually, the number of WAVES in actual service at any one time reached about 85,000. Their director was elevated to the rank of captain.

With all the personnel demanded for the WAVES, a large facility had to be selected and, as mentioned earlier, Hunter College was selected and promptly became known as *uss Hunter*.

uss Hunter was a busy place during World War II. Every other week, 1680 WAVE seamen had to be housed, fed, uniformed, given medical examinations,

drilled and tested—a big job even for seasoned Navy administrators. And it had to be done in a hurry.

BASIC TRAINING lasted from six to eight weeks and the women were housed in 17 apartment buildings near the college requisitioned by the Navy.

Just the housekeeping chore for up to 7000 WAVE



Above: CAPT Mildred H. McAfee, first officer to serve as Assistant Chief for Women, and Admiral Ernest J. King, WWII Chief of Naval Operations, attend 2nd anniversary ceremonies, 30 Jul 1944. Center: Women served as control tower operators during World War II. Right: The first summer working uniform, 1942.

Below: CAPT Joy B. Hancock, Assistant Chief for Women, is greeted in 1948 by then RADM James L. Holloway, Jr., later ChNavPers. Center: First Black women commissioned as naval officers in WWII were LTJG Harriet I. Pickens and ENS Frances Wills. Right: Dress blue uniform for Navy enlisted women points up the fact that the Navy keeps up with changing fashions.



30 th ersary

recruits was no small job, and it was a long time before the administrators could refrain from shuddering over new crises and problems which presented themselves. There was, for example, the time the laundry machines broke down and the station found itself with a growing mountain of linen. There wasn't enough water pressure for the recruits to handle the job and



there wasn't a laundry in New York that could take it over. (The station's repair facilities made it a top priority fix-it job.)

THE AVERAGE AGE of the first WAVES was 21 years (they were somewhat younger than the British WRENS). Their national origins were universal. Years later, when WAVES served as color bearers for the flags of all the United Nations, the bearer of each flag was fluent in the language of the country which her flag represented.

Despite their youth and the diversity of their origins, the girls took to their training like ducks to water. USS *Hunter* was equipped with all the principal aviation equipment which WAVES would use when sent to air bases—airplane instruments, engines, a theodolite, link trainer, a tail gun which "shot" bullets of light, a parachute table, a voice recorder to test for control-tower aptitude and many other devices.

Charts, ship models and plane models were acquired along with tool assortments, displays of insignia and a host of other equipment. Morale was extremely high. After graduation from USS *Hunter*, some of the erstwhile boots went on to special training while others became seamen 2nd class and did odd jobs around shore stations while striking for rates. Many of the new WAVES had had secretarial training and became yeomen—much to the delight of the officers for whom they worked who had never had their secretarial jobs done better.

THE PRESENCE OF THE WAVES throughout the shore establishment began to be felt throughout the Navy as increasingly large numbers of men were released from their support jobs ashore for duty at sea.

Through the years since World War II (they became a permanent part of the Navy in 1948), women have continued to serve. They are assigned to duty interchangeably with men; there are women in the hospital corps, the medical service corps, dental technician ratings and at least one woman has been assigned to duty in what was once considered exclusively a man's world. There was a master chief aviation maintenanceman (or should we say woman?). Women now serve overseas.

WOMEN OFFICER CANDIDATES attend the U. S. Naval Women Officers School at Newport, R. I., where they study such subjects as history, logistics, personnel administration, correspondence, ships, aircraft and weapons, the Uniform Code of Military Justice and leadership and responsibilities of junior officers.

They are assigned to a variety of fields which include: meteorology, oceanography, intelligence, computer programming, data processing, communications, engineering, public relations, legislative liaison, administration, personnel management, personnel planning, education and training, finance, merchandising, comptrollership, logistics and supply.

Rather than being a Reserve component, the women now serve in the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve. The year 1972 marks the 30th anniversary of the WAVES. Happy anniversary!

Navy Women of World War One

Yeomanettes

THE HISTORY OF WOMEN IN THE NAVY does not begin with the World War II organization of the WAVES—Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service—which came into being on 30 Jul 1942. It dates back more than a third of a century earlier, to the year 1908 when the Navy Nurse Corps was established. (The story of the Navy Nurses appears on page 25.)

Women also performed an important role in the naval service during the first World War, when more than 11,000 came on active duty: Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in WWI, himself tells the story

of how this came about. There was a particular need for yeomen and personnel in related jobs to handle the burgeoning demand from headquarters and naval shore stations as the Nation readied itself for WWI.

“Is there any law that says a yeoman must be a man?” SecNav Daniels asked his legal advisors.

“The answer was that there was not, but that only men had heretofore been enlisted. The law did not say ‘male.’

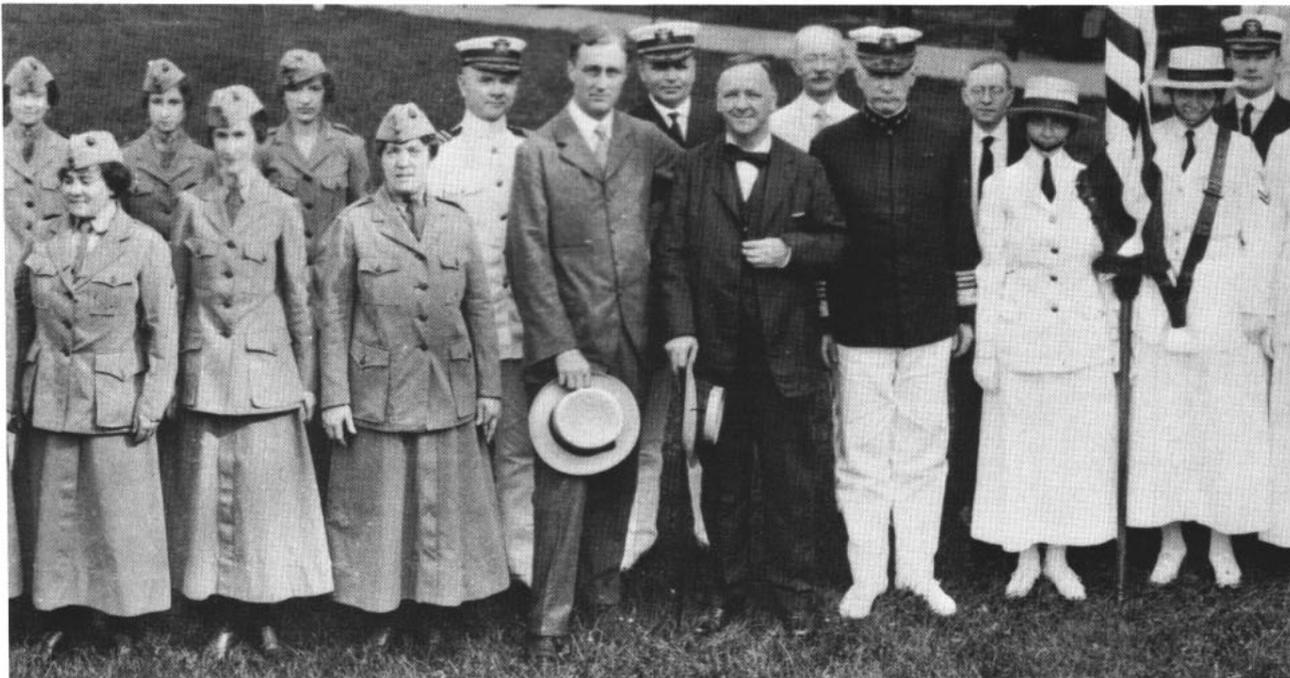
“Then enroll women in the Naval Reserve as yeomen,” Navy Secretary Daniels said. In such jobs, he added, they would offer the best “assistance that the country can provide.”

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF YEOMAN (F), better known as the Yeomanette, was accomplished under the provisions of an Act of 29 Aug 1916, which set up the Naval Reserve Force. The Navy Department sent the following letter to all commandants of naval districts, on the subject of the Enrollment of Women in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. “After a careful reading of . . . the Act . . . nothing can be found which would prohibit the enrollment in the Naval Reserve Force and in the class mentioned of women. On the contrary, it is believed that their enrollment was contemplated.”

Immediately after the U. S. entered World War I, women were taken in on a large scale “in order to release enlisted men for active service at sea.”

As a result a total of 11,275 Yeomen (F) were in service at the time the armistice was signed and most of the immense volume of clerical work at the Navy Department, in addition to many highly important special duties, was being handled by them.

Along with the purely clerical and administrative duties performed by the Yeomen (F), others served as translators, draftsmen, fingerprint experts, camou-



flag designers, and recruiting agents. Five Yeomen (F), enlisted in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, served with Navy hospital units in France. One served in connection with the operations of the Office of Naval Intelligence in Puerto Rico.

Yeomen (F) were stationed at Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, and Hawaii, in addition to the United States and France. About 300 "Marinettes," as the feminine enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps were designated, were on duty during the war. Most of them were stationed at Marine Corps Headquarters at the Navy Department, although a number were assigned with Marine Corps recruiting units.

All Yeomen (F) were released from active duty by 31 Jul 1919, and to them Secretary Daniels sent the following message:

"It is with deep gratitude for the splendid service rendered by the Yeomen (F) during our national emergency that I convey to them the sincere appreciation of the Navy Department for their patriotic cooperation."

AS ENLISTMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR FOUR YEARS, the Yeomen (F) were continued on the rolls of the Navy in inactive status and received the retainer pay of \$12.00 a year until the expiration of enlistment, when they were discharged from the naval service.

A large number of women who had been on duty in the Navy Department and at Navy yards and stations, were given temporary appointments to similar positions under the Civil Service.

Incidentally, there were provisions for military preference for former Yeomen (F) in Civil Service positions and they were allowed an increase of five per cent on Civil Service ratings for permanent jobs. They were also included in all subsequent benefits affecting World War I veterans.



a World War I Yeomanette, Miss Beema Mahoney began her extensive career with the Navy in the U. S. Naval Cable Censors Office, San Francisco, and later became a Navy employee working for the sea-service more than 40 years.

Left: Yeomen (F) and U. S. Marine Corps Women Reserves (Marinettes) at their final review by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels (center) and then-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt (left, holding hat). Below: Payroll Department of the Bureau of Navigation, Dec 1918.





CAPTAIN ROBIN QUIGLEY

PROFILE OF

WHEN CAPTAIN ROBIN QUIGLEY, USN, became Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Women, she was the youngest of her seven predecessors to hold the position since 1942 when women were first "accepted for volunteer emergency service." Undoubtedly there were a number of factors which guided her into a military career after her graduation from San Rafael's Dominican College but she mentions being impressed by the example of her father who, before his retirement, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Air Force's Strategic Air Command. She credits his devotion to duty with influencing her own choice of the career in which she has "spent 18 happy years" and which she continues to pursue with considerable gusto.

"There are exciting, challenging and promising things going on in the People Business in the Navy these days," she says, "and women are a part of it." She adds, however, that, "We are moving off in new and uncharted directions, we are breaking with old and comfortable traditions and ways of doing things."

She also warns that the path may not be easy. "The Navy's Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Zumwalt, has brought us into the 'now' Navy," she says "and this proposes a challenge to women who are part of the now Navy."

UPON ASSUMING her present duties, Captain Quigley soon established a rapport with her fellow Navy women and has kept them well informed, via a series

of memoranda, concerning her thinking on a variety of subjects. Salient features of these communications concern outmoded terms which tend to erect barriers between women and their place as full Navy professionals; how to preserve one's femininity while working in a man's world, and how to discharge duties with responsibility.

In connection with the latter point, Captain Quigley believes that women in the Navy should be accorded full professional status just as men are and that they should accept the full responsibilities and duties consistent with their rate or rank. She acknowledges that there are no jobs in the Navy which women, as a group, are better equipped to handle than men and she readily credits men, as a group, with the ability to do jobs requiring masculine strength which may be beyond the capability of the average woman.

The Navy, of course, takes such things into consideration when it specifies that certain fields are closed to women but this really isn't the point. The point CAPT Quigley makes is that a woman should be assigned to the work which her rate or rank indicates she is prepared to do. If she is an enlisted woman rated as an electronics technician, she should be given work which is consistent with her training and not relegated to the ditto machine or the coffee mess. A woman who has been appointed an officer in the U. S. Navy by the President of the United States should be given responsibilities consistent with her rank.



A FOUR-STRIPER

ALTHOUGH SHE IS QUITE FIRM on this point, she is equally firm in reminding Navy women that they must exercise considerable responsibility in their working relationships with the predominantly male Navy.

To Navy women she says, "We tend occasionally to argue persuasively that the fact we are women should make no difference when it comes to equal professional treatment, and then to argue equally persuasively that the fact we are women should make a difference in those issues where it is convenient for us to do so. There are those instances where the physical fact of our womanhood does imply unavoidable differences.

"However, I would simply commend the problem to your attention. If you want us to be treated with complete professional equality across the board, we must be very careful that we do not pull out the 'Oh, yes, but we're women' argument thoughtlessly or arbitrarily or simply to suit a selfish purpose. If we're not careful on this issue, the result will be a credibility gap which will mean the difference between argument and actions accomplished."

CAPT Quigley has no illusions that it is easy to be a woman and work in what she calls a "man's world," but she is firmly opposed to Navy women abandoning their femininity to become "one of the guys."

She feels that words which are used to preface a woman's Navy status sometimes form a barrier to women's complete acceptance in the Navy. The term WAVE is one such word, she says. It is, of course, an

acronym for *Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service* which, in 1942, was an accurate description. Since that time, however, women have been incorporated into the Regular Navy and the term no longer applies, yet it is frequently used as a qualifying word. Captain Quigley is concerned that this may imply that Navy women are a kind of Ladies Auxiliary.

"THERE IS," she says, "no such separate, identifiable grouping of women or organization—either on paper or in fact—as 'The WAVES.' There was at one time, but there has not been for many long years now. You joined the Navy. You are now serving in the Navy. You can use its professional labels by saying, 'I am a Storekeeper First Class, I am an officer.'

"And," she continues, "if you want to accept the responsibilities of and be treated as a full status member of that organization, then the professional label you use does not need a modifier!"

"Nowhere," she says to Navy women, "from Hawaii to Newport, do I hear you telling me that you want to be the ladies auxiliary."

She is also concerned about the title "Director of the WAVES," which, she points out, never enjoyed official status. Although she herself formerly prefaced her memoranda with the words "From the Director," she abandoned the title last February because she sees her role more as that of an advisor.

"The proper title of this billet," she says, "is As-

sistant Chief of Naval Personnel for Women. In that capacity I advise on matters concerning women in the Navy (exclusive of the Navy Nurse Corps).

"I am in there advising up a storm—but my advice is not always heeded—or needed. Not always heeded because who says the Assistant Chief for Women always 'speaketh the gospel' about women or knows all about the particular context in which they are being discussed? Not always needed because there are countless splendid, innovative minds at work here in the Bureau, male and female. They have my deep respect and confidence."

THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE in the 19 months Captain Quigley has occupied her role as advisor speak well for her powers of persuasion. Action which was within the purview of the Department of Defense or the Navy Department has been accomplished while other items which require congressional attention have been studied and legislation has been recommended in Congress.

A few items, of course, required only her personal opinion to establish guidelines for Navy women to follow. For example:

• *Hair Length*—"You may consider the part of the collar which the hair may touch but not fall below as the lower edge of the collar. This permits a hair length just off the shoulder. Any hair style longer than that is simply not smart, smooth or sophisticated looking in the uniform." Afros, she added, are OK so long as the Navy woman can wear her hat properly."

• *Skirt Length*—"I would continue to offer the guidance on the conservative side of the fashion. And the fashion word, ladies, in Washington, is that hems are down!"

• *Working Uniform and Oxfords*—"There are recognizable circumstances where the working uniform or the service dress uniform with the oxford is called for. I would simply say that I am a big believer in common sense and good judgment and I ask you to be liberal in your use of same in these matters. For example, with regard to wearing the working uniform to and from work, I would say it simply isn't in the best judgment to do so via public transportation. We, all of us, surely want to put our best looks forward in public and the practicality of the working uniform, or oxfords for that matter, just don't make up for lack of feminine fashionableness!"

CAPTAIN QUIGLEY has promoted the idea that women in pay grades E-4 and above can be assigned to geographical locations either in CONUS or overseas where Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) may not be available. Women, however, are not left to cope with housing problems without first having been counseled concerning what they might be up against and without knowing how to facilitate their search for adequate housing.

Navy women are now being stationed in Europe, the far East and other overseas areas. In response to a recommendation made by a retention study group, the possibility of more overseas billets was investigated. Assignments of women to billets in London,



England; Naples, Italy; and Rota, Spain, have increased. Also under consideration are increases of Navy women billets in Germany and Belgium, plus Bermuda; Mildenhall, England; Yokosuka, Japan; Lisbon, Portugal; and Sigonella, Italy. CAPT Quigley has been working with the Commandant of the British WRNS concerning the possibility of arranging exchange billets. Because of the vastly fewer women in the British Navy as compared with that of the United States Navy, however, the number of such billets probably will be minimal.

ONE POINT on which Navy women feel strongly is the allotment of a basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) to married women without regard to whether their husbands are military men or civilians, dependent or not dependent. Legislation on this point has been introduced to Congress to clarify and equalize dependency status between male and female service members. Navy women point out that no such conditions are attached with regard to a male member receiving BAQ.

During CAPT Quigley's tenure as ACNP, advanced pay grade enlistment programs have been opened to women as well as to men; the Junior College Graduate Training Program and the Vocational School

Graduate Training Program as well as the Direct Appointment Petty Officer Program in Data Processing are now open to women under the same qualification and length of enlistment criteria applied to men.

Changes have been made in the training of officer candidates and, in areas where subject matter for both men and women officers is similar, thought has been given to combining instruction in the form of leadership seminars and discussion groups.

While some problems have been difficult to solve entirely without creating others at least as formidable, administrative action has been taken to ease some regulations. For example, the arbitrary one year of service required at a current duty station before a service woman can request transfer to her husband's duty station has been eliminated. When a command can cope with the transfer, it is permitted, thereby not only giving married service couples more flexibility but giving detailers a better chance to honor requests as well.

ALTHOUGH JUGGLING THE NEEDS of the service and the transfer desires of naval personnel is a difficult job in this respect, current reports indicate that about nine out of 10 of the transfers for married women have been processed satisfactorily under this plan.

It might be well to mention, too, at this point that the regulation requiring the establishment of a joint household has also been eliminated, making it possible for detailers to transfer husband and wife Navy teams to installations which, though separate, are sufficiently close to permit frequent commuting.

Concerning recruiting and retention, Captain Quigley reports that the numbers of women who receive training through the Officer Candidate School are up to the level expected. Additionally, she mentioned that the Navy is now accepting applications from women high school seniors for the NROTC Scholarship Program. Initially, women will be accepted at the following universities: Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Fla.; Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.; Southern University and A & M College, Baton Rouge, La.; and University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

She stated that, since she worked with the first minority recruiting task force in 1968, the recruitment, particularly of black women, has increased some, but not nearly enough. She feels we ought to be able to do better in this area since the Navy has much to offer women of all racial groups, particularly an effective vocational training program and an opportunity to obtain practical experience in their chosen field of work.

When questioned concerning such topics as the women's rights amendment to the Constitution and whether she thought a woman would some day study at the U. S. Naval Academy, she declined to play the seeress. She did, however, say that the Navy was filling its quota of women officers through programs now in use and, such being the case, use of the Naval Academy to achieve the same ends might be fiscally inadvisable at the present time.

But Captain Quigley seems less concerned with such "when and if" abstractions than with the "here and now" issues.

She believes, "There are good things happening for women in the Navy and they are happening because a great many fine, professionally dedicated men and women, officers and petty officers who are charged with the responsibility and authority to make them happen are doing so."

AS SHE POINTED OUT TO NAVY WOMEN in one of her memoranda, the attitude of Navy men concerning the effectiveness of Navy women will largely be determined by women themselves and she is encouraged by evidence that Navy women are living up to their responsibilities.

In February of this year, a BuPers Notice was promulgated suspending assignment of women officers to additional and collateral duty as Assistant for Women and Women's Representatives. Navy women, the notice specified, are now expected to use the communications and advisory channels already established in the profession if they expect to be integrated into the Navy as full professionals.

Captain Robin Quigley, USN, says "I believe that we will stand on our own as real professionals."

—Robert Neil



PEOPLE IN THE NEWS



Woman Officer In JAG Corps

LIEUTENANT ANN GIROUARD, JAG, USN, is one of five women attorneys on active duty in the Navy. The 25-year-old lawyer is "on loan" to the Naval Station, San Diego, from the 11th Naval District Law Center, and she is serving as one of three defense counsels.

A member of the Massachusetts Bar, the petite, blue-eyed lieutenant earned her AB at Boston's Emmanuel College. She took her law degree at Boston College, where she was one of 16 women in a class of 300 male law students. Upon graduation, she entered the Navy, she says, "because I thought it would provide good legal training. Besides, the Navy allows me to travel and meet people all over the country."

As defense counsel, LT Girouard represents the accused on special courts-martial and the respondents in administrative discharge boards. She keeps busy with an average of six cases a week.

Although one of few women in a male-dominated field, Miss Girouard says she doesn't think of herself as part of any liberation movement. She claims that she has not encountered sex bias in the Navy. She says, "I think clients will accept you as a competent attorney if you fulfill your duties with competence."

With just a hint of a New England accent, she speaks approvingly of San Diego's "lovely weather" and friendly natives.

What do LT Girouard's male cohorts think of working with a lady lawyer? Says fellow defense counsel Lieutenant Bryan Sharratt, "It's nice. It's as interesting for us as it is for her."

The Navy's senior woman attorney is Captain Mary L. McDowell, who has been on active duty since 1944.

—Mariana Preston



PO3 To Become Photo-Journalist

A YOUNG NAVYWOMAN at Treasure Island, Calif., set two precedents recently when she became the only woman—and the only person in her pay grade—to be selected for the Navy's Photojournalism Course at Syracuse University. Journalist 3rd Class Colleen

M. Herek, 23, is the only person in either category to be chosen since the inception of the program in 1964.

A native of Omaha, Miss Herek was graduated from the University of Nebraska there, and enlisted in June 1971. After completing the Defense Information School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., among the top in her class, she was promoted to JO3.

Miss Herek was then assigned to the Twelfth Naval District Headquarters where she wrote releases, answered newsmen's questions and performed other Navy journalists' duties. She also prepared the portfolio of photographs required as part of her application to the nine-month course.

This is the first time the Navy considered 3rd class petty officers for the course and a waiver of requirements was necessary for Miss Herek to be selected over other applicants.

The waiver was allowed because the Navy is seeking ways to enlarge career opportunities for women. Miss Herek is "career designated" because she agreed to serve a total of six years when she was promoted to JO3.

Miss Herek's achievement is more remarkable because of the selected few that attend the course. The Navy and Marine Corps have sent a total of 15 men to the course annually. Twelve are usually Navymen—most are Photographer's Mates and the balance are Journalists.

She holds a bachelor of arts in history but decided she would like to work in journalism during her senior year.

"It's an extension of history," she said, "it has to be news before it becomes history." She was also introduced to photography in a course she took that year.



Assignment To Puerto Rico

LIEUTENANT SUZANNE OETTING, a woman officer in the Naval Reserve, recently completed a challenging assignment at Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico. Her job was to survey the station during her annual two-week active duty and prepare a written report to Captain Ronald J. Hays, the commanding officer, to determine the feasibility of the assignment of approximately 100 women to fill many current vacant billets.

"For about eight months this station has been operating with 75 per cent of its manning allowance," said Commander Holden R. Herrin, station administrative officer. "Having women assigned will boost our allowance."

The billets considered to be filled by women include two officers, five chief petty officers and about 90 other enlisted women. The enlisted women will be

in about 16 clerical and technical ratings, with the latter being the majority.

"It's quite evident that this generation is going through an era of change," CAPT Hays said. "Women are assuming jobs previously reserved for men. What we'd like to do here is fill the billets and get the essential jobs done." Women assigned to Roosevelt Roads will fill vital vacant billets. At the same time, the action will open the door for other Navy women, who in the past have been restricted mostly to state-side duty.

LT Otting first joined the Reserves in May 1960

while still in high school. She was a yeoman 3rd class, before joining the Regular Navy in 1965. Married to a Marine Corps captain, she has had duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, at Naval Air Station Albany, Ga., and on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, in Norfolk, Va. A graduate of Loyola University, she is attached to Reserve Training Unit 62 in Jacksonville, Fla.

Incidentally, recent changes to enlisted women's assignments include the plan to assign approximately 38 non-designated women SN/SAs to Roosevelt Roads. Eleven SAs had orders to report starting in June.

A MUSICAL FIRST



EVANGELINE BAILEY, 23, has been assigned to the U. S. Navy Band in Washington, D. C., as the Navy's first female Musician. She is the first woman vocalist accepted for the Navy Music Program since the rating was opened to women in January of this year. An official of the Navy Band describes the former hospital corpsman 3rd class as "enormously talented."

Evangeline, who recently served at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, enlisted in the Navy in September 1971. She comes from a gospel-singing, music-loving family, known in Virginia as the Bailey Gospel Singers.

Her father is a retired Navyman with 22 years of service. Evangeline said, "In my family, with my father it was a way of life."

Evangeline was playing the piano at five; at age nine—while living with her family in New York—she was studying at Steinway Hall. Most of her training

MU3 Evangeline G. Bailey, the first female musician in the Navy, pauses for a moment with a few members of the U. S. Navy Band. Left to right: MUC Robert A. Bell, MU3 Bailey, MUC John A. Reinhardt and MUCM David E. Zehner.

has been in the classics. When she enrolled at Norfolk State College in Norfolk, Va., she entered as a voice major with a concentration in classical music.

She also was a member of the Washington Ford Foundation, a gospel group; a member of the Collegium Musicum, a chorus which sang every range of music; and she also appeared with the "Superlatives," a rock group patterned in the Supremes style. While at Norfolk, Evangeline also appeared as Despina in the Norfolk State Opera Workshop production of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte."

Evangeline is now a rated musician, and, as one of the members of the Navy Band puts it, "She's just another example of the forward moving, now-thinking New Navy."

WOMEN IN NAVY MEDICINE

PART 1 DOCTORS

PART 2 NURSES

PART 3 HOSPITAL CORPS

PART 4 DENTISTS

PART 5 MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS



OUR CONCERN that the noontime interview had shortened the interns' lunch hour was wasted. Indeed, we learned that, for an intern, an hour for the noon meal is the stuff from which dreams are made, and that actually to sit at a table for even a few minutes was a rare luxury. It isn't that the Navy is hard on its interns but, as viewers of television medical sagas know, that's the way it is in the life of a young medic.

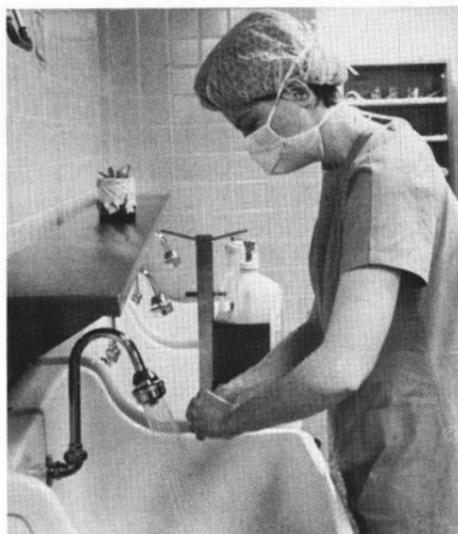
But the two doctors who were the subjects of an ALL HANDS interview are not television stereotypes. They are in the Navy and they are women. Their field is pediatrics. Neither the sparkle in their eyes nor the brightness of their smiles betrayed the fact that they spend every third night on duty at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital. This is the regimen they undertook upon arrival at Bethesda and the one which they knew they would continue during the 12 months of their internship.

Neither considered the long hours excessive. In fact, both thought they were better off in the naval hospital at Bethesda than in a civilian medical institution, many of which require interns to be on duty every other night. Some hospitals, in fact, regard sleep for interns as something which is to be caught only when there is nothing else to do and, for interns, there is frequently something else to do.

THE TWO DOCTORS had backgrounds which, if shared, would make both Navy life and the rigors of practicing medicine well known to them in advance. One of the women is the daughter of a naval officer who retired in Washington, which she considers to be her home. She is married to a civilian who operates a business in the national capital area and was happy to learn she could serve her internship in a nearby hospital.

The other pediatrician joined the Sea Service to be with her naval officer husband who is also a physician. He selected the Navy as a means of discharging his military obligation and plans to become a civilian after he has completed his residency at the Bethesda Hospital.

When her husband joined the Navy, the lady was



Doctors LT Mary McCaffree (far left), CAPT Mary T. Lynch (above), and LT Judy Swartz (right).

faced with two unpalatable choices. She could either give up her study of medicine to be with her husband or she could continue her studies and be separated from her spouse by half a continent. Fortunately, the Navy gave her a third and more acceptable alternative. It offered her a commission and internship at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center. This was the alternative she selected and, if given the opportunity, she said, she would do it all over again.

Before joining the Navy, the rigors of a doctor's life were not unknown to her for she is the daughter of a physician. As a child, she accompanied her father when he made house calls and later worked in his office for several years.

DESPITE THIS EXPOSURE to the indefinite schedules of a practicing physician, she has found that being a Navy wife and a Navy doctor presents difficulties for which her early training could not have prepared her. She credits both the flexibility of the Navy's administration and a helpful and understanding husband with her ability to be both physician and spouse. When necessary, the Navy bends to accommodate her (and her married colleague). At home, she and her husband share the work of running a household.

When both she and her husband return to civilian life, she plans to become resident physician at a civilian Washington hospital and perhaps remain in the capital area. Although she does not intend to make Navy medicine a career, she is impressed with what the Navy offers a woman doctor and is surprised that more don't take advantage of the intern and other programs which are available.

She and her colleague cited the fact that civilian interns work long hours and receive very little pay for their efforts. Navy interns, of course, work long hours, too, but they receive the pay and allowances due their rank (lieutenant). Had she (or her colleague) interned at a civilian hospital while her husband was completing his residency, the budget would undoubtedly have suffered considerable strain.

Women physicians in the Navy's Medical Corps are vastly outnumbered by their male associates and it is not unusual when talking to the Navy's women doctors

that the subject of women's lib should arise. Neither of the pediatricians considered that she suffered discrimination at the hands of her male colleagues. Indeed, both agreed that, without the Navy's flexibility in adapting regulations, they might find it impossible to function both as wife and physician. Both doubted that any amount of bending of regulations could enable them to add the role of mother to their lives as naval officer and wife. Nevertheless, they appreciated the opportunity to function as they did in their dual role.

THEY BELIEVED there were certain medical fields in which women felt more at home than in others. Pediatrics was one of these and both selected the field because of their fondness for children. Other fields, such as surgery, are open to women, but the two pediatricians considered most too spartan for their tastes. Both, in fact, wondered whether the tremendously rigid discipline required in training doctors in any field was really necessary.

Neither of the pediatricians interviewed by ALL HANDS doubted that she did the right thing by accepting her commission in the Navy's Medical Corps. Except that they believed themselves to be better off in the Navy than as civilians, they were scarcely aware of the transition from civilian to military status. One laughingly admitted to being concerned over how to salute and, while she and others who accepted commissions at the same time were undergoing a minimum of military indoctrination, they were asked to stand and salute—the entire class passed.

Although the two pediatricians don't plan to make the Navy a career, other of the Navy's women physicians have carved a place for themselves in the Navy and have achieved high rank. One of the women physicians who had earned the rank of captain was asked if she felt discriminated against in a field dominated by men. Her reply seemed to encompass the feelings of other women doctors in the Navy Medical Corps that, although most of the Navy's doctors are men, they neither dominated nor discriminated. However, she laughed and admitted that she always signed official documents using only her initials.



LT Susan G. Larson, MC, USN (left), and operating room scene (right).

SHE BELIEVED THE NAVY HAD MUCH TO OFFER a woman doctor and her only regret concerning her own naval career was that she didn't become acquainted with the Navy's programs for doctors when she was still a student. For her, the greatest advantage to being a doctor in the Navy Medical Corps lay in the fact that she could advance professionally within a stable framework without having to be tied to a single location—a situation which is well-nigh impossible for a civilian physician to achieve. She thought the Navy could avail itself of the services of many more women doctors if only female students in medical schools were made aware of the Navy's advantages.

When asked if she thought the Women's Liberation Movement would be opposed to woman's place in the Navy Medical Corps, she replied that the more militant members of her sex might reject the Corps because no women achieved flag rank. Nor did she see how a woman could achieve the rank of admiral without a change in the selection criteria.

Although no woman in the Navy's Medical Corps had ever achieved flag rank (there is now a woman admiral in the Nurses Corps!), women can and do reach the rank of captain—although there is now only one woman on active duty with four stripes on her sleeve to prove it. One woman wears commander's stripes and two have the stripes of a lieutenant commander. The remainder of the 14 women doctors in the Navy are lieutenants.

IN DISCUSSING THE WOMAN'S ROLE in the Navy's Medical Corps, the subject of the advantages, particularly to residents and interns, repeatedly arose. Here are the programs under which a woman can enter the Navy as a doctor:

- **The Medical Student Program**—Students become affiliated with the Navy as ensigns, USNR, and may fulfill their two years' active duty obligation whenever they choose. While on active duty in medical school, the officer receives full pay and allowances due his rank and promotions are regular.

Research and clinical clerkships are offered candi-

dates for a 30- or 60-day period each year and provide work at a major U. S. Naval hospital, usually during the summer. This work is considered to be active duty and the student receives full pay and allowances.

Some students are selected to serve on active duty under instruction while they complete their senior year of medical school and receive full pay and allowances due their rank.

Complete details concerning the benefits and obligations of the program are available through the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. 20390, Attention: Code 36.

- **The Medical and Osteopathic Student Scholarship Plan** provides full tuition for medical or osteopathic school, full pay and allowances of rank (between \$7000 and \$11,000 each year) for the entire period of school.

Students also receive \$200 per year for books and are eligible for all other rights and benefits of active duty officers including medical care. The time spent in school counts toward retirement; pay and allowances begin upon entrance into school.

Internships can be either naval or civilian, though a civilian internship will be without pay from the Navy. All active service after internship is creditable toward fulfilling service obligations.

Vacations from medical school are spent on leave in clerkships, or on military indoctrination. All candidates are invited to apply for residencies after completing their internships. Those with five years of obligated service can discharge up to three years of their obligation while in residency training. Those with four years' obligation can discharge up to two years while in residency training and those who complete their internships and don't desire residency training will be assigned initially as general medical officers.

Information on this program, which provides complete financial assistance for the successful applicant, may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. 20390, Attention Code 3174.

—Robert Neil

WOMEN IN NAVY MEDICINE

PART 1
DOCTORS

PART 2
NURSES

PART 3
HOSPITAL
CORPS

PART 4
DENTISTS

PART 5
MEDICAL
SERVICE
CORPS



LT Edna T. McNichols, NC, USN.

two years after the Corps' founding, Navy nurses were being sent outside the United States to the Philippines, Guam, Honolulu, Samoa, Yokohama, the Virgin Islands and Cuba—radical actions in the century's early years when few women ventured beyond the protective barriers of home and family.

By 1913, Navy nurses were being assigned to the transport ships *Mayflower* and *Dolphin* and several were sent to serve in France. By the final year of World War I, there were 1386 women whose scarlet-lined, Navy blue capes were familiar sights in the wards of service hospitals.

WHEN THE GREAT WAR ENDED, most of the Navy's nurses returned to civilian life and the Corps' numbers hit an all-time low during the disarmament period following the war. Its strength by 1 Jul 1938 had fallen to an almost incredibly low number of 427 members. As reduced as the Navy Nurse Corps found itself, its days of service and sacrifice were far from over in the 30s. World War II was only a few years away and, on its first day, the Japanese made prisoner five Navy nurses stationed on Guam. In January 1942, 11 others were captured by the Japanese at Manila and interned at infamous Santo Tomas. Several were liberated in 1942. The remainder survived for 37 months as prisoners of war and were liberated in 1945.

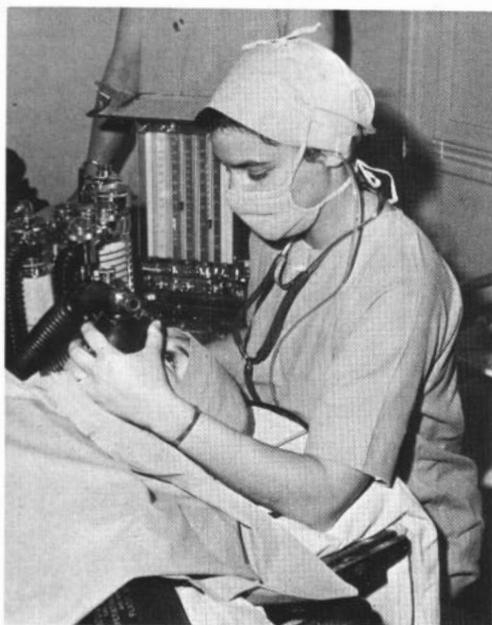
During World War II, the Nurse Corps' size exploded to 11,086 officers including members of both the Regular Navy and Reserve Corps on active duty. Nurse Corps officers within the continental limits were assigned to 40 naval hospitals, 176 dispensaries and six hospital corps schools. They brought nursing care to the front aboard 12 hospital ships, in air evacuation of casualties and to foreign lands where American women had never before been seen. Navy nurses even found themselves at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard where the last people the rough and tough men of the yard expected to see lodged above the local pool hall were a group of female Navy nurses.

At land-based establishments overseas, women nurses were assigned to naval activities in the Aleu-

FROM THE BEGINNING, members of the Nurse Corps of the U. S. Navy have been surrounded by a mystique which even the iconoclasm of the 1970s has been unable to dispel.

Perhaps it was inherited from Florence Nightingale, who was called "The Angel of the Crimea." Whatever the origin of the mystique, it attached itself to Navy nurses from the first day for those who reported in August 1908 for orientation and duty to the U. S. Naval Hospital in Washington, D. C. They became known as "The Sacred Twenty."

Perhaps reverence was paid Navy nurses because of their particular circumstances for, in 1910, only



Navy Nurse Mary J. Swaney (left) administers anesthetics at Sasebo, Japan and LT Ruth Purinton (right) works with a corpse.

tian Islands, Alaska, Australia, New Zealand, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Russell Islands, Solomon Islands, Admiralty Islands, Hawaii, England, Africa, Italy, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Trinidad. When the surrender was signed aboard *uss Missouri* in Tokyo Bay in August 1945, nurses were stationed aboard three hospital ships waiting to go ashore to administer care to the allied prisoners and to evacuate them from Japan.

LIKE WORLD WAR II, the Korean conflict emphasized the front line presence of Navy nurses. The peak of the Korean conflict saw 3238 Nurse Corps officers on active duty and three hospital ships rotating as station hospitals in Korean waters during hostilities. During the fighting in the Republic of Vietnam, Navy nurses also were present and in the forefront. Four were awarded the Purple Heart for injuries received when Viet Cong terrorists bombed their quarters and, from 1965 to 1971, 357 members of the Nurse Corps (some of them were men) were assigned to the hospital ships *uss Repose* and *uss Sanctuary* which handled casualties from Vietnam. It might be well to mention at this point that men have also been members of the Navy Nurse Corps since 1965 and now number more than 200.

When the United States began its withdrawal from Vietnam, activity for the Navy Nurse Corps gradually settled into a peacetime routine. Today there are no hospital ships operating off the coast of the Republic of Vietnam, nor are there Navy nurses stationed within the country.

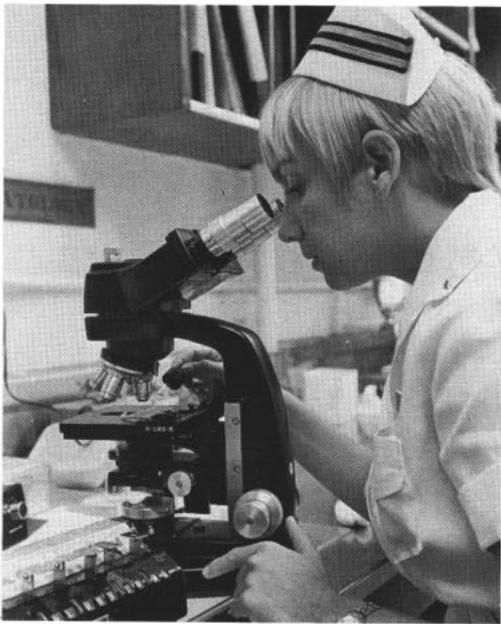
Like women doctors in the Navy who also were interviewed by *ALL HANDS Magazine*, the nurses liked the ability to move from one duty station to another without any loss in professional standing. Some, in fact, counted this mobility among factors which prevented professional stagnation. The first year a nurse

is at a station, they all seemed to agree, is spent learning everything she can about the particular type of duty to which she has been assigned. The second year is spent in a kind of zealous euphoria while the third is spent in the comfortable assurance that she is both knowledgeable concerning her work and doing a good job. Much service beyond that point at the same place and in the same job, they believe, could promote declining interest.

TASTES CONCERNING TYPES OF DUTY which are most desirable vary throughout the Corps. Young, recently graduated nurses prefer to work near the sunny beaches of Florida or California. As years in the service and rank increase, preference seems to lean toward patient care and administrative work in a small hospital, although senior officers queried agreed that these were not necessarily the best assignments from a career standpoint. From a personal viewpoint, however, both provided considerable satisfaction. No type of duty was denigrated although some, they believed, had its definite place on the career ladder.

Women of the Navy Nurse Corps look upon their work as being personally fulfilling. Unlike patients in a civilian hospital to which only the very sick are admitted, and kept only until they can be transferred to a less costly type of care, the occupants of a Navy hospital ward remain until they are ready to return to full duty. This gives the nurses a chance to become acquainted with their patients and the families of the patients. The nurse is also relieved of some of the time-consuming duties with which she would be faced in a civilian hospital since ambulatory patients can, and often do, provide nonmedical help to patients who are not ambulatory in addition to taking care of other minor hospital duties.

Although the more than 200 male members of the Navy Nurse Corps are assigned to all types of duty



LT Melody King, NC, USN (left), checks a blood specimen at Subic Bay. LT Sue McCumber, NC, USN, aboard USS Sanctuary.

including some duty from which women are prohibited, male chauvinism doesn't seem to be an issue in the Corps. In fact, marriage of its female members to Navy doctors is by no means unknown.

Some of the women take mild exception to the fact that transfer and career opportunities seemed to be stacked in favor of the male member of a husband-doctor, wife-nurse team.

There is, of course, no conflict in pay accorded to male versus that allowed female members of the Corps. Nor is there a feeling that civilians have it better salarywise. Except for the pay differential received in civilian hospitals for night duty, Navy nurses queried felt the pay of a Navy nurse was at least as good as, and probably better than that received by civilians.

THERE ARE ALSO SATISFYING WAYS in which the Navy Nurse can expand her professionalism beyond her regular duty hours to help in social areas where she feels her ability is needed. The off-duty activities of Lieutenant Janet Graham are a case in point. While she was stationed in Buffalo, N. Y., Miss Graham provided service and assistance to the people of an economically depressed area and one of her first projects was to inaugurate a badly needed immunization clinic.

Another of her non-Navy activities included acting as moderator of an unusual regional medical program called the Telephone Lecture Network (TLN). Basically, TLN is a closed-circuit telephone system which provides continuing education for health, professional and technical people who practice in western New York State, northwestern Pennsylvania and the Canadian Province of Ontario.

Nurse Graham's credentials for the service she renders are impressive. She formerly served as nurse in charge of the orthopedic and intensive care units of the U. S. Naval Hospital in Charleston, S. C., and

worked in organizing and teaching expectant parent classes at the Tsoying Dispensary in Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

Each Tuesday, the telephone network brings the professional expertise of an established medical institution (The Western New York School of Medicine) to nurses in their own community by means of the TLN lecture series. The subjects over which Miss Graham presides cover a wide range of topics which are of interest to participating nurses either as regional problems, matters of professional interest or both.

THE LECTURES PROVIDE a forum for participating members and also inform them concerning new procedures, techniques and theories. Discussion often includes specific questions to the guest lecturer regarding current nursing management problems at a hospital with a representative on the network.

LT Graham, of course, is only one nurse who is conscious of social needs and does more than decry them. Other nurses do community work too, and it would not be accurate to say that Miss Graham or any one woman is typical of women in the Navy Nurse Corps. There is no archetype nor has there ever been one—not even from among "The Sacred Twenty."

The early women of the Corps undoubtedly possessed an abundance of courage and independence which they drew upon to defy the restrictions imposed upon women seeking a career when the century was still young. Today's nurses have even more to commend them. Among other attributes, they have the self-assurance which comes from being selected from the cream of the crop in a generation which has been trained better than any of its predecessors and from knowing they do their job well. Clearly the women of the Navy Nurse Corps in 1972 deserve to inherit the mystique which surrounded their predecessors.

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Summary of Education Programs

THE FOLLOWING is a brief summary of Navy education programs which lead to a degree and/or a commission in the Navy Nurse Corps while others are for graduate nurses and one for hospital corpsmen who may obtain a commission in the Navy Nurse Corps. Not included are programs which promote continuing education, or clinical experience for non-Navy students in civilian nursing programs.

Information on such programs as well as additional information on the programs listed here may be obtained from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Nursing Division (Code 324), Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Full-Time Education Programs for Undergraduate, Graduate and Doctoral Students

- A program which provides full-time instruction in civilian universities and colleges in Nursing Service Administration, Nursing Education, Nursing Research, Supervision and Clinical Specialties. (See BuMed Inst 1520.14A of Nov 1965.)

- A course in Navy Management for selected Nurse Corps officers at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. This course leads to a Master of Science degree. (See BuMed Inst 1520.14A.)

- A study of anesthesia which requires one year at George Washington University in Washington, D. C., concomitant classes at the Naval Medical School, and one year of clinical experience under instruction at a designated naval hospital. This leads to certification as Nurse Anesthetist.

- A course in Operating Room Nursing at a designated naval hospital. This course lasts for six months and is now being given at the Naval Hospital at Long Beach.

- The Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Program inaugurated last February offers full-time duty in outservice programs which can lead to a master's degree for officers in the Regular Navy. Certification is offered to both Regular and Reserve Nurse Corps officers. Selectees are educated in a full-time civilian institution. Courses run approximately four to six months for certification and 18 months for a master's degree.

Programs Lead to Commission in the Nurse Corps

- Navy Nurse Corps Candidate Program (Cruit Manual, NavPers 15838 of Aug 1969, current change). A scholarship program for junior and senior nurses attending a National League of Nursing accredited collegiate school of nursing. Students enter program as officer candidate hospitalmen and are commissioned Ensign (1905), Nurse Corps, USNR, six months before graduation. They serve two years on active duty in exchange for one year of education and three years for two years of education. BuMed pays tuition, fees and textbook costs. Students receive base pay and allowances of the rank or rate which they hold.

- Nurse Corps Candidate Program (Hospital) (Cruit Manual, NavPers 15838 of Aug 1969, current change). A scholarship program for senior student nurses attending a National League of Nursing accredited hospital school of nursing. Students receive base pay and allowances of an E-3 (about \$480 per month for their senior year). Students are commissioned Ensign (2905) upon graduation and serve on active duty for two years.

- Navy Nurse Corps Candidate Program (Anesthesia) is a scholarship program for registered nurses attending an accredited school of anesthesia leading to a certification as Nurse Anesthetist. Students enter the program during their final year of anesthesia school with a commission of Ensign (2905), Nurse Corps, Naval Reserve. They receive pay and allowances of Ensign and serve two years on active duty after graduation.

- Navy Enlisted Nursing Education Program (NENEP) (BuPers Inst 1120.37A of 22 Aug 1968). This is a scholarship program for eligible hospital corpsmen (both male and female) to attend National League of Nursing accredited collegiate schools of nursing leading to a baccalaureate degree in nursing. Selected applicants are enlisted as officer candidates and, upon graduation, are commissioned as Ensigns, Nurse Corps, USNR. They serve four years on active duty upon completion of their program. BuMed pays tuition, miscellaneous fees and textbook costs. Students receive base pay and allowances of their rate and are authorized to wear the uniform of an officer candidate as prescribed by BuPers.

WOMEN IN NAVY MEDICINE

PART 1
DOCTORS

PART 2
NURSES

PART 3
HOSPITAL
CORPS

PART 4
DENTISTS

PART 5
MEDICAL
SERVICE
CORPS



Hospital corpsman enters data on patients' records.

moved rapidly. Within three months about 100 women who were professionally qualified technicians in fields of clinical laboratory, dental technology, X-ray, and physical occupational therapy were enlisted as apprentice seamen and ordered to the State Teacher's College in Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Those who completed the five-week course in Iowa were transferred either to San Diego's Naval Hospital or to the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda for four weeks of orientation in the duties of their rating. They were then recommended for a suitable Hospital Corps rating which would not exceed Pharmacist's Mate 2nd Class.

From that point on, women were firmly launched in the Hospital Corps although, at that time, not everybody realized just how firmly. They were soon to see, however. In February 1943, the need for WAVES in the Hospital Corps had increased so drastically that 600 of all the women who enlisted each month were requested by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for assignment to the Hospital Corps. The result: Another 25 per cent of the male Hospital Corpsmen (then known as Pharmacist's Mates) on duty in the United States were scheduled for release to ships or overseas duty.

TO MEET THE INCREASING DEMAND for women in the Hospital Corps, a call went out appealing to women to enlist if they had been trained or had had experience as technicians in first aid, home nursing, social service work, general duty in a hospital, clerical work in a hospital or even in a doctor's office. After those who responded completed their recruit training at Hunter College, N. Y., WAVES who were recommended by BuMed were rated Hospital Apprentice 2nd Class and received further training in general duties of the Hospital Corps. After graduation, the women were promoted — sometimes to Pharmacist's

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION in World War II was less than a year old when the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery recommended that women be enlisted in the Hospital Corps to relieve men for assignment to sea duty and medical assignments outside the United States. The step was far-reaching for it affected half of the qualified technicians in medical department specialties.

Once this initial decision had been made, events

Mate 2nd Class. The grade of their promotion depended on factors such as age, education, professional qualifications and their suitability for the service. After that point, the medical WAVES were promoted on the same basis as enlisted men.

By this time, events were moving in high gear for Hospital Corps WAVES. Training was being conducted at 17 naval hospitals. Six thousand Navy women had already completed their training and were on duty. The growing recognition of the WAVES in the Hospital Corps was manifested in January 1944 when the first special Hospital Corps School for enlisted women's Reserve was commissioned at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

THE SCHOOL OFFERED the women a four-week course in anatomy and physiology, first aid and minor surgery, hygiene and sanitation, nursing, metrology and pharmacology in addition to three weeks of active ward duty. At the height of the war, women enlistments in the Hospital Corps ran to about 240 every two weeks. This tremendous flow of previously untapped medical talent went not only to naval hospitals but also to all naval activities which required the services of Medical Department representatives.

The women's duties included clerical and minor administrative jobs and laboratory technology in all fields. WAVES also served in the Commissary Department, medical storeroom and as assistants in the operating room. They had jobs as bookkeepers, telephone operators, clerks or general assistants. In hospitals, the WAVES were assigned to routine ward duty or in any other position where their services could be used for the sick or the injured of the Navy or Marine Corps.

By the time the WAVES had celebrated their 11th anniversary, Congress passed a bill which permitted Hospital Corps women to volunteer for sea duty on board transport ships and the Navy announced that there were more than 60 billets which enlisted women of the Hospital Corps could fill aboard Navy ships transporting wives and children of Navymen overseas.

VOLUNTEERS WERE REQUIRED to obligate themselves for a 21-month tour of duty and were given a choice of duty in the Atlantic or the Pacific. The chances of pulling a sea assignment were greater for those who preferred the Pacific which had 35 openings in ships as opposed to only 28 in the Atlantic. Until that time, only Navy nurses were given duty in transports.

Overseas duty was given strictly on a volunteer basis and quotas for filling vacancies were assigned to the naval districts, river and air commands within the continental United States. Selection boards re-

viewed the applicants' records and those chosen were ordered overseas in the first quota.

In 1949, the Hospital Corps Schools at Great Lakes and at San Diego were made coeducational and selected groups of 28 women were assigned to study the same curriculum as male hospital corpsmen, namely, a 12-week course of instruction in the basic fundamentals of nursing, pharmacy and chemistry, laboratory techniques, ward management, operating room procedure, materia medica, first aid and minor surgery.

During World War II, WAVES had attended a separate training school to prepare for the duties of hospital corpsmen. When the schools at San Diego and Great Lakes went coeducational, WAVES competed with men for promotion and became eligible for appointment to warrant and commissioned grades. Those who had had the professional requirements became eligible for commissions in the Medical Service Corps.

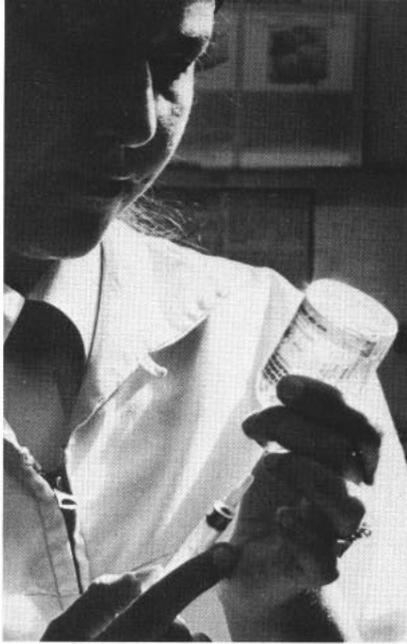
AFTER WORLD WAR II, the numbers of both men and women in the Hospital Corps fluctuated with the needs of the service. During the postwar years, women in the Corps were used principally in the fields of gynecology and obstetrics to assist male Navy physicians in their examination of female patients. In hospital work, the women of the Hospital Corps were found almost exclusively attending to the needs of patients in the maternity wards.

It might be said that if women in general had become less than satisfied about their life role, the feeling was shared by the more than 1000 women in the Hospital Corps. Many considered that they lacked the career opportunities enjoyed by their male colleagues.

There were, however, steps toward equalization of career opportunities which could be and have been taken in this decade by the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. For example: On 1 June of this year, Hospital Corps detailing was consolidated and assignments are now being made without regard to sex, except in such obvious cases as submarine, diving and other such duty. Even earlier this year, a woman, Hospital Corpsman 1st Class Janice Marquardt, was given the job of detailer to work with a male hospital corpsman who also serves in this capacity.

WOMEN ARE TO BE ASSIGNED to all schools except those whose nature dictates (diving and submarines are again good examples) that men must necessarily be preeminent.

Also, the Hospital Corps women will no longer be dependent for assignment on a status in which



they merely are present and sometimes assist the physician in his examination of female patients. Henceforth, women of the Hospital Corps are to be detailed by NEC and pay grade.

Like their male colleagues, they are eligible to advance to commissioned status through the Nurse Corps (see NENEP in the educational summary on page 26) and, in the process, avail themselves of a scholarship worth up to \$15,000, obtain a bachelor of science degree, and earn an ensign's commission. Qualifications for this program put a commission within reach of many women. They specify that the applicant must not have reached her 24th birthday by 1 July of the year in which she applies. She must be serving on active duty in pay grade E-4 or above, be a high school graduate with a grade point average of "B" and have a combined GCT and ARI of 118. Both female and male applicants may be married, but females may have no dependents under 18 years of age.

OPPORTUNITY for professional growth also is improving elsewhere. Selection boards, for example, consider eligible women for appointment to officer rank in Health Care Administration. To date, two HM women have been selected for appointment as ensign in the Health Care Administration section of the Medical Service Corps. Women, as well as men, are eligible for the new Navy Physician's Assistant Warrant Officer Program which was announced last January.

Changes to enhance the career opportunities available to women in the Hospital Corps are being vigorously pursued within the Bureau of Naval Personnel. Women in the Hospital Corpsman rating can look forward to increasingly challenging opportunities in the future.

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Formal Training Available to Women

THE FOLLOWING is a list of formal training for which women members of the Hospital Corps are eligible:

Course	NEC
Medical Repair Mechanic, Class C	HM-8498
Hospital Corpsman, Class A	HM-0000
Medical Services Technician, Class C	HM-8424
Aerospace Medicine Technician, Class C	HM-8406
Cardiopulmonary Technician, Class C	HM-8408
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Technician, Class C	HM-8484
Urological Technician, Class C	HM-8486
Dermatology Technician, Class C	HM-8495
Operating Room Technician, Class C	HM-8483
Electroencephalography Technician, Class C	HM-8454
Neuropsychiatry Technician, Class C	HM-8485
Physical and Occupational Therapy Technician, Class C	HM-8466
Clinical Laboratory Assistant Technician, Class C	HM-8412
Clinical Chemistry Technician, Class C	HM-8414
Radioactive Isotope Technician, Class C	HM-8416
Clinical Laboratory Technician, Class C	HM-8417
Electrocardiography Technician, Class C	HM-8453
Optician Technician, Class C	HM-8463
Medical Technology Technician, Class C	HM-8415
Pharmacy Technician, Class C	HM-8482
X-Ray Technician, Class C	HM-8452
Preventive Medicine Technician, Class C	HM-8432
Tissue Culture and Tissue Bank Technician, Class C	HM-8433
Medical Photography Technician, Class C	HM-8472

WOMEN IN NAVY MEDICINE

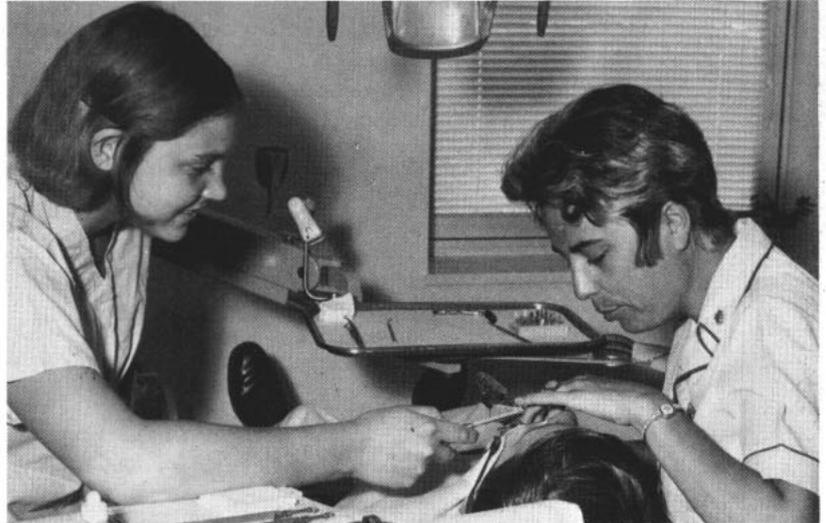
PART 1
DOCTORS

PART 2
NURSES

PART 3
HOSPITAL
CORPS

PART 4
DENTISTS

PART 5
MEDICAL
SERVICE
CORPS



Navy Dentist Helen M. Paulus (right) assisted by a Dental Technician.

Dr. Paulus was augmented into the Regular Naval Dental Corps in 1970 and was selected for promotion to lieutenant commander in December 1971. Because the doctor is unique does not indicate the Navy would like to keep her that way. The Navy would be more than happy to consider applications for commission of other women dentists. It would also like to remind women dental students that they are eligible to participate in the Naval Dental Scholarship Program.

PERFORMING DUTIES in the Navy's dental offices, there are 216 women dental technicians on active duty, in the following grades: DTCS-1, DTC-2, DT1-6, DT2-11, DT3-58, DN-93 and DA-43.

The Manual of the Navy's Medical Department specifies that 11 per cent of the Hospital Corps' authorized strength shall be in "Group XI Dental." The Navy complies by recruiting from applicants for enlistment in a dental rate, from quotas of recruit trainees at naval training centers, from strikers and from those who complete a basic course of instruction at a Class "A" Naval Dental Technician School.

Completion of Class "A" School is a normal prerequisite for dental technicians to apply for specialized or advanced training offered in the Class "B" and "C" Schools. But, in addition to schools, enlisted women (and men) in the dental rating who are 1st class petty officers and above should receive organized in-service training and instruction.

Officers of the Medical Service Corps who are attached to dental activities as well as dental service warrant officers and dental technicians may be used as instructors in the in-service training programs.

IT CAN TRULY BE SAID that Helen M. Paulus is unique. She was the first and is now the only woman dentist in the Regular Navy. (There were two Naval Reserve dental officers on active duty during World War II.) After Dr. Paulus completed her internship at Kings County Hospital Center, Brooklyn, she joined the Navy—not a surprising act for her, because she first became interested in dentistry while working as a biochemist at the U. S. Naval Hospital in Oakland.

During her career in the Navy, Doctor Paulus served at San Diego's Naval Dental Center and aboard USS *Sanctuary* (AH 17) before she reported to Jacksonville's naval hospital where she is now stationed.

WOMEN IN NAVY MEDICINE

PART 1
DOCTORS

PART 2
NURSES

PART 3
HOSPITAL
CORPS

PART 4
DENTISTS

PART 5

MEDICAL
SERVICE
CORPS



In the 1950s, the therapists and dietitians needed by the Navy were recruited for the specialist section from civilian life and were commissioned in the grade of ensign. Then, as now, all had to have at least a baccalaureate degree from an approved institution of higher learning before they could be accepted.

As was mentioned earlier, the section was eventually opened to men as well as women and the step which presaged this change occurred in 1960. In that year, the women of the specialist section, along with women officers in the fields of medically allied sciences, including pharmacy, were brought under the same promotion laws which governed male officers of the Medical Service Corps.

IT WAS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP of Captain Ruth Moeller, MSC, USN, who had become the Assistant for the Women's Specialist Section in 1962, that the name change took place which eliminated the word "Women's" from the section's title thereby making it the "Medical Specialist Section." It wasn't until 1965, however, that men actually joined the section.

Now, of course, the Medical Specialist Section, as well as the rest of the Medical Service Corps, numbers both men and women among its members. Actually, at this point in time, the Corps' composition is preponderantly male. Membership in the Medical Specialist Section of the Corps, which began as an organization exclusively of women, according to Commander Joan M. Beckwith who is the present Assistant for Medical Specialist Officers, is now about 50-50.

At the present time, there are 76 women members of the Medical Service Corps helping to keep the service of the Navy's medical establishment running smoothly. Those in pharmacy, optometry, medical specialties and medically allied sciences do many of the jobs upon which doctors of the Naval Medical Corps as well as the men and women of the Navy Nurse Corps depend for much of their own effectiveness.

It would also be hard to imagine how a hospital could function without the dietitians who provide the nutrition essential to the patients' well being.

The Medical Service Corps itself performs a vital role in today's Navy and women have an important place in the Corps.

THE NAVY'S MEDICAL ORGANIZATION would find it difficult to function without the 1647 officers of its Medical Service Corps, of whom 76 are women working in Health Care Administration (2), Pharmacy (1), Medical Specialties (56), Medical Allied Science (16) and Optometry (1).

Women have, in fact, played an important part in the Corps since 1952 when a section was established exclusively for women trained as physical therapists, dietitians and occupational therapists. The new section was headed by CDR Elizabeth O'Malley, MSC, USN and was called the Women's Specialist Section, later the Medical Specialist Section open to both women and men.

NAVY WIVES WRITING CONTEST

Last fall, ALL HANDS announced the Navy Wives Writing Contest sponsored by the Department of the Navy and open to all Navy spouses interested in conveying the positive experiences of their service-connected lives. The response was excellent, and the selection of the winners was a difficult one. ALL HANDS is privileged to announce the top four winners, and it is appropriate that the winning selections be published in this issue, which is dedicated to the woman's role in the Navy. Here they are:

First place:

"Homecoming," by Ruth W. Jackson.

Second place:

"Assignment in Turkey," by Rosa Lee Gay.

Third place:

"Moving—An Adventure," by Marcia Flint.

Fourth place:

"A Navy Family Sees the World," by Janet R. Darwin.



HOMECOMING

This is the winning entry in the Navy Wives Writing Contest, written by Ruth W. Jackson, wife of Utilitiesman 1st Class John L. Jackson, USN, now stationed at Port Hueneme, Calif. Mrs. Jackson dedicates her story to "All Navy wives all over the world who wait, and to my husband John L. Jackson—who is well worth waiting for."

AS I DROVE the eight miles from my home to the air station it seemed that I was more alive than I had ever been before in my life. After serving three consecutive tours in Vietnam building bases with the other Navy Seabees, my husband was coming home to California. The air was crisp and clear. The big dipper glittered through the window on my left and I could see Laguna Peak's radar sweep outlined by the tiny red lights, warning planes in the landing pattern of its presence.

Once again I went over everything in my mind's eye—house, cleaned; car, serviced; bills, paid; roast in the oven; pitcher of margaritas in the fridge; and the king-sized bed, turned down.

The gate guard peered at the bumper of the car, saluted and motioned me on. The lights of the landing field formed an impressionistic pattern against the velvety sky. I wondered how they looked from above; from the window of a 707 coming home.

The parking lot across from the terminal was almost empty; so different from other homecomings. Before when the battalions came home there had been a surge of people, a red carpet rolled out complete with a Navy band and a carnival-like atmosphere. But this was the last flight of six and only those who had remained behind to finish the job would be on this flight.

LONG ROWS OF CHAIRS faced each other. A placard over the dispatcher's window read, "Sixth Flight-NMCB 'FIVE'-ETA: 2145 hours." I was early—almost an hour early.

"Any word on the Sixth Flight?"

The duty dispatcher looked up and smiled.

"No word in the last hour, but . . . guess she's on schedule."

"You'll let me know if you hear anything. I'll be right here—Okay?"

He nodded.

The darkness outside made the image looking squarely at me in the window as clear as the one I'd seen in the bathroom mirror not 20 minutes earlier. That face reflected many subtle changes in me. These changes had occurred gradually during the last three years.

COULD IT BE three years—three years—years?

. . . The thermostat registered 105 degrees. Louisiana in the summertime meant white-hot heat that continued far into the night. Every house and almost every car was equipped with air-conditioners

to make the summer bearable, but for my husband who installed and repaired them it meant 18-hour work days, no restful weekends and an ever-jangling telephone. How we longed for November.

"Honey, what would you say if I went back into the Navy?"

It only took a moment for me to reply, "I can be packed in two hours."

THE MAN I HAD FALLEN in love with and married 17 years earlier had worn bell-bottomed trousers and harbored a deep, abiding love for the U. S. Navy. Seventeen years had not dimmed that ardor, but it had seen me through the gamut of two businesses, two houses, two cars, three children and the agonizing realization that he was dying inside a little more each day. Bargaining with Lady Luck for security seemed little enough to pay for the light to return to his eyes.

Six weeks later I watched an overweight, middle-aged man swear his allegiance to God and his country. Finally, word came that my new militaryman had graduated Seabee Petty Officer Indoctrination Training at Gulfport, Miss.

I loaded the kids into the family chariot and drove the 300 miles to collect him. The man who met me at the gate was 50 pounds lighter, 10 years younger, brown and golden.

Once I'd recovered from the initial shock, I settled in to the idea of packing to move to our new duty station—somewhere in California called Hueneme or something (Hueneme, Calif., about 50 miles north of Los Angeles)—"Home of the Pacific Seabees."

CALIFORNIA HAD ALWAYS MEANT Hollywood, oranges and the Gold Rush, while "Seabees" lurked in the back of my memory as a scruff-necked bunch of constructionmen held together by John Wayne during the war in the Pacific.

Moving day produced rain, mud, tempers and tears! But, once the moving vans had disappeared from view, the trip across country turned into a long-awaited adventure. Miss Fuzzie, our cat, when properly tranquilized, traveled like a trooper.

We drove north into Colorado. Each day brought new delights—penguins in the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo; Red Mountain's magnificent view, waterfalls and mountain streams. Royal Gorge was more than my poor weak stomach could stand. A peek at Lake Mead, a drive through the main drag of Las Vegas . . . across the desert and then our new home.

My first look at California was not Hollywood, oranges or the Gold Rush. It was another kind of rush. One I'd never seen before: freeways—eight lanes of madness.

WE LOCATED the "Home of the Pacific Seabees," a motel that rented by the week, and decided to take a look around. In no time at all we became

NAVY WIVES WRITING CONTEST

hopelessly entangled in the maze of "on" and "off" ramps. A short cut from the Pacific Highway through Topanga Canyon afforded us unexpected thrills. Dusk found us driving a winding mountain road, facing oncoming headlights through the evening fog.

As the night wore on a sense of insignificance and insecurity engulfed us. At last we found a motel showing a VACANCY sign. It was 2:00 a.m. We were too tired and too nerve-shattered to do anything but collapse. All was well until breakfast. One look at my grubby bunch—the well-dressed Californians breakfasting around us, and I rained all over my oatmeal. . . .

LADY! LADY! Are you waiting for flight six?"

"What . . . Oh, . . . Yes . . ."

"The flight will be late. They've run into a little weather—nothing serious."

"Oh—yes. Well, thank you. Nothing serious. Just a little weather. My God! What does that mean?"

A few people filed into the terminal. A giggle of excitement tinkled somewhere. Small children, up past their bedtime, fussed for attention. Bits of conversation, unintelligible, drifted like smoke strata. A tractor motor coughed, sputtered and caught to a steady drone. Beads of anxious perspiration tickled the palms of my hands. Only a few moments now. Oh God, please don't let anything happen to that plane. Not now! The idea of warped poetic justice . . . of the imbalance of the law of averages prickled noisy, irritating doubts. How many trips can a man make across the Pacific without running out of luck—luck—luck!

“WISH ME LUCK!—darling, I'll be home before you know it. Write me when you can. Take care of the kids and don't worry . . .” He had been so excited as he boarded the plane that first time. He tried very hard to hide it because he felt he should display some measure of regret at leaving us.

We had barely unpacked when word came that the battalion was shipping out. I was seized by panic. Suddenly my resolution to be a good Navy wife seemed an impossible, unfair burden and I was sorry I'd been so brave or foolish at the beginning of our adventure. I longed to call it all off.

For 10 straight days we lived in the shadow of a seabag, the symbol of his ultimate departure. He had completed Petty Officer School at Port Hue-neme and had been assigned to Naval Mobile Construction Battalion "EIGHT." Scuttlebutt had it that EIGHT would relieve NMCB THREE in the I Corps area of the Republic of Vietnam. Base camp was Phu Bai, just outside the Imperial city of Hue. A quick look at the encyclopedia disclosed fascinating facts about the beautiful, historic Imperial city.

"What luck! First time out and I get a country-

club cruise. How about that!" (One month later it lay in ruins).

THE GIANT C-130 *Hercules*, loaded to the gills with materials, men and equipment, groaned, gained air speed and rose laboriously from the runway. She circled once and pointed her nose out to sea. Thus began three years of endless days and nights filled with decisions, children, letters, loneliness, work and wonder.

Those years held challenge. The Tet offensive in February, just a month later, presented the first test of my mental durability. I learned how to handle blind panic, and how to endure the pain of long periods of time without news.

No news is not necessarily good news.

"Don't get excited, honey. I'm all right. I'm in a hospital in Japan. I'll be back on my feet in a few months. I was lucky. Boy, those medevac people are really great . . ."

It was 3:00 a.m. and the voice was so clear, so near, but gone too soon. Both legs broken—he said he broke both legs! He's safe. He could have been killed and soon he'll be coming home. I was almost glad that he had two broken legs.

HE DIDN'T COME home. He rejoined the battalion to finish the job.

The battalions worked tours of nine months "in country" and five months at home. The five months at home gave them time to rest and re-outfit for the job ahead. These months gave me sustenance to continue.

“HON, I DON'T want you to take me to the plane this time. It's just too hard to leave you and the kids. Nine months isn't too long. I'll be home before you know it. You know we've got a hell-of-a job to do this year. Write every day. I need your letters more than I need anything. I'll just get out here. Now you turn the car around and go home. Don't stay to see the bus leave. Pretend that I'm just going to work. I love you."

So—I went home, cleaned the house, packed his clothes away, had a good cry, a good stiff drink and dug in.

"Digging in" to a Navy wife means many things. Every day has 24 long hours. She devises a plan to spend as many hours as possible, as quickly as possible. She finds herself playing many roles. She must be mother and father, advocate and disciplinarian. She learns quickly how to make decisions based on available information without consultation. If she's wise she learns this is the time for independent action.

MY INDEPENDENT action developed into a full-time job; that of Community Center Director for Special Services at the Seabee base. It gave me the opportunity to be a part of what he was

trying to accomplish, to share my hopes and fears with other Navy wives like myself, and to keep very busy.

The monthly Battalion Wives meetings helped all of us keep pace with what our men were doing.

Work began early and ended late. The rest of the time was devoted to shopping, cleaning, cooking, music lessons, PTA, runny noses, sessions with the mechanic over the ailing family chariot, bills to pay and letters to write.

There were perplexities, too—like the time I tried to sell the refrigerator only to find that in the state of California a woman without a “power of attorney” is about as effective legally as a small, dependent idiot-child.

THE BIRTHDAY CALL via MARS was another excruciating experience. The Military Affiliated Radio Station (MARS) maintains radio contact with the battalions in-country. Part of the morale program so important to the women is the opportunity to talk by radio-telephone with her other half.

I thought the nicest thing I could do on his birthday would be to try to call him. The MARS operator gave complete instructions as to what NOT to say.

“There are a few things you may not discuss on a radio-telephone MARS call. You may not talk about what he’s doing, where he is, when he’s coming home, the weather or anything that would be useful to the enemy. Because only one of you can speak at a time, you must end your conversation with OVER. He will talk and end his conversation the same way. Your husband is on the line. Go ahead, please.”

So, I spoke: “Hi, honey. How are you? OVER.”

“I’m fine, honey. How are you? OVER.”

“Oh, I’m just fine. The kids are fine, too. We miss you. OVER.”

“I miss you, too . . .”

THE OPERATOR INTERJECTED, “I’m sorry, your time is up.”

“Goodbye, honey. Kiss the kids for me. OVER.”

I stood there with the receiver in my hand. Tears ran down my cheeks, but no sound emitted. A telephone call halfway around the world and all I could say was drivel. God! I forgot to wish him a happy birthday.

He had perplexities, too. Letters sometimes got delivered out of order. For instance one began: “I’ve been so worried about Mickey, but she’s going to be all right now.”

The one written the day before had been lengthy and explicit. “Our daughter had an emergency appendectomy, but she’s going to be all right now.”

Everything is going to be all right, now.

THE LOUDSPEAKER blared: “Please remain inside the roped area until all passengers have cleared customs. Flight six is landing on the north-south

runway. It will taxi back and debark passengers in front of the terminal building. Remain inside the building until the plane comes to a complete stop. Thank you!”

Suddenly I realized the room was filled with people—people just like myself—people whose time of waiting was nearly over.

The 707 taxied slowly up the runway, its landing lights reaching into the night ahead. It turned toward the terminal in a wide, sweeping circle and came to rest about 50 yards from the roped-off waiting area.

The hangar tractor pulled the ramp into place, the door opened and the men began to file out.

Laughter and tears marked the faces in the waiting crowd.

THE MEN IN BATTLE GREENS all looked alike. They were browned by the tropical sun. They looked like one big toothpaste ad. I searched each face for something to identify the one belonging to me. Had he changed? Would he still love me? Was he on board at all?

“Hi, honey—gee, you look good. Where’s the car? I want to go home.”

My waiting was over for a while.

“Thank God! You’re home!”

A Navy wife spends a good deal of her life waiting. That is the price she pays for being married to a real man. Whatever is lost in fear and frustration is gained manyfold in pride and love.

—Ruth W. Jackson

ASSIGNMENT IN TURKEY

Second place winner in the Navy Wives Writing Contest is Rosa Lee Gay, wife of Master Chief Communications Technician Lenwood O. Gay, USN.

A FAVORITE DUTY STATION—I have no other choice after 24 years of traveling—Turkey stands foremost in my mind. It was not the most comfortable; we did not travel a lot while there; we had to do without many things which in many ways made us realize how fortunate we were to be from the good old U. S. A.; but Turkey was tops. There are many factors that accounted for this, I am sure.

The Turks were so friendly and helpful. The many single and married Americans there also made our tour enjoyable. I was there with my family—and home is where the heart is—I think I could be happy anywhere if my family is together.

Our arrival at Yesilkoy Airport, Istanbul, Turkey, at 0200 with three youngsters caused no immediate panic. For Len, my husband, it might have been just another assignment; for me, excitement reigned supreme—from my first glimpse of exciting, intriguing, exotic Turkey.

We found a house in Levend, a lovely suburb of Istanbul. Though it was 90 miles away from Len’s

NAVY WIVES WRITING CONTEST

duty station, it had the only American school around and we had two school-age children. We immediately moved in though our household goods had not yet arrived. Neighbors lent us a card table; we used suitcases for chairs; borrowed military cots; purchased a small, single-burner kerosene stove; and managed beautifully.

WE LEARNED TO PLAN our days around the times we had water pressure—0600 to 0900 and *sometimes* 1700 to 2000. Everyone took baths in the morning. I did any necessary laundry, then rushed to scrub the bathtub with Clorox and fill it with water for the day's needs. We had to boil all drinking water while we were in Turkey, but this became a part of our daily routine and was no bother.

Gas pressure was good at midday—too low in the morning or after 1700—so I ordered a kerosene range from our old, reliable mail order catalog. I was the only one in our area who could cook anytime and to my delight, my place became the dessert capital of Levend.

Our house was spacious, with three bedrooms and *two* baths. The bath on the first floor consisted of a concrete slab with a hole in the middle and footlike raised areas on each side for your feet when you had to stand or squat (no sitting). This was truly a conversation piece and I wanted to bring one back—but was voted down unanimously.

LEN'S DUTY STATION was not far away. We had time to do things—and the short separations made us appreciate each other more. We enjoyed the children more, went out a lot, entertained a lot, and our place was the home away from home for the young lads on Len's watch. He felt he would rather have the young fellows at our place than at some bar or other place downtown.

They would come for meals, a cot or sofa for the night, listen to records, and "Mom and Dad Gay," as we were called by many of them, always had an open ear for their problems—some so trivial, it seemed, but to them, so great.

I must admit it seemed strange to be called "Mom" by 18- and 20-year-olds as I was only 28 when I arrived there. They were all so sincere, courteous, respectful and appreciative. We still hear from many of them.

Our commissary was a 12-by-20-foot building. It had an ample supply of crackers, caviar, and dog food—but little else. But little butcher shops, bakeries, and fruit and vegetable stands were in abundance and I was in my glory bargaining with the shopkeepers. I discovered that filet and hamburger cost the same, so we lived on filet when available. Vegetables and fruits were always available and reasonably priced—so who needed a commissary?

Who can stay in Turkey and not discover the Big Bazaar? This was a most fascinating place and

we made regular visits for everything. Each little shop was so alike, so unique, and yet so different. Each owner was so sly, so cunning, and yet so generous once he got to know you. Len found a favorite pipe shop and each time he bought a pipe, I was given a piece of jewelry of almost equal value. This friendship developed into a lasting one—we exchanged many visits and dinners.

We will never forget our first meal with this couple. The table was filled with about 20 kinds of hors d'oeuvres, including their exotic "brain salad"—slightly simmered (but almost raw) lamb brains with lemon juice. Ugh! Len, thinking American and one course, ate generous helpings of each item and was floored when the main course was brought out—a highly seasoned leg of lamb on a bed of macaroni.

He stuffed a bit of this down only to be faced with a large platter of pilaf (rice with nuts, currants, and many seasonings). By now, he was filled to the gunwales but a bowl of halvah, a sweet, cracked-wheat dessert, was placed before him. When he finished the halvah and said he liked it, they brought another bowl. The final course was cheese and three pieces of fruit for each person. We couldn't finish it, but it was an experience.

We did learn to pace ourselves, since some dinners lasted from nine o'clock to midnight or one a.m.



OUR FOURTH CHILD, third son, was born in the Turkish hospital. This was an experience in itself—the many trial runs to the hospital, the anxiety as to whether or not he would wait until Len was on his two-day break, and finally Len taking leave on the day the baby was due—only to have him arrive four days late without the usual rush and flurry of Turkish traffic because we made the trip at 0200.

The beauty of Istanbul cannot be described in words—our many color slides will attest to that. The beautiful mosques with tall spires jutting into the sky, the old cisterns, the palace, the exciting ferry trip across the Bosphorus, the adobe villages on the Asian side, the women in their native dress—each is a memorable experience in its own right, but how can one family such as ours be so fortunate to enjoy all of them!

I am thankful to be a Navy Wife—to have had the opportunity to travel and perhaps spread just a bit of American goodwill in the countries we visit. If Len came home with orders for Turkey (or any place) today, I could be packed tomorrow and singing “Istanbul, here I come!”

—Rosa Lee Gay

MOVING—AN ADVENTURE

Marcia Flint takes third place in the Navy Wives Writing Contest. She is the wife of Lieutenant Ralph Q. Flint, USN, now serving in USS Denver (LPD 9).

OUR THREE-YEAR-OLD daughter emerged from the bedroom, dragging her sleeping bag and clutching Teddy, who had narrowly escaped being crated by the moving men several days previously.

Behind her came our six-year-old son, hopping on one foot while trying to put a shoe on the other. In their excitement, they both talked at once, interrupting each other in shrill voices.

“May I have my cereal dry, Mommy?”

“I’m going to wait out front for the van, Mom!”

Both statements sounded fine to me. No milk for her, anyway, since there was no refrigerator. He might meet some of the neighborhood children while awaiting the moving van.

My Navy husband and I smiled at each other over our black coffee, silently congratulating ourselves on the matter-of-fact way in which our children had accepted yet another move.

THIS LACK OF TRAUMA over the dislocations of service life did not come about all by itself. When my husband first began to consider the Navy as a career, the possibility of a move every two or three years weighed most heavily in our decision. To organize our thoughts and feelings on this subject, we made a list of all the advantages and dis-

advantages, problems and solutions, inherent in this nomadic life. Happily, the scale tipped in favor of the Navy.

Today, from the perspective of several moves in 10 years, I again attempted to analyze the pros and cons of moving often.

Some of the obvious advantages and disadvantages immediately canceled each other. For instance, the school systems throughout the country vary a great deal. As a child moves from a good school, to an excellent one, to a poor one, and back to a superior one, a balance is ultimately achieved. Better to have some fluctuation in quality than be stuck in a poor school system for 12 years.

Another long-term balance is reached in the variety of housing encountered through the years. Our apartment gave me no maintenance worries; our house allowed us more room and the opportunity to decorate and landscape. Government quarters provided security and many friendly neighbors.

My list finally narrowed down to four very personal reasons for saying “Thank you” to the Navy for moving us about frequently.

✓ “Join the Navy and LIVE In the world.”

The last time I visited my hometown, I spent an afternoon with a good friend from high school days. She had married a local boy and neither of them had ventured out of the state since. After the usual catching up on mutual friends, there was really very little for us to talk about. My travels and adventures across much of the United States and overseas interested her little.

Conversely, she could not understand my lack of excitement as she detailed the intrigues of the hometown inhabitants.

This encounter pointed up the most obvious advantages to moving every two years. Living in a wide variety of places broadens your outlook, opens your mind, increases your awareness of other people in the world and makes you more tolerant of their differences. I have experienced the soft, slow ways of the South, the informal friendliness of the West Coast, the cool efficiency of the Eastern cities. In Asia, I learned that there is more than one good way to accomplish a task.

✓ “If you don’t like the situation, wait awhile, it will change.”

If this hometown friend of mine is unhappy in her neighborhood, or her husband is dissatisfied with his job, there is probably very little they can do to change the situation.

In a Navy family, if it happens that a husband’s billet is less than inspiring, or the current house is less, somehow, than the wife expected, they know the condition is not permanent. Another new life beckons. They are able to make the best of what they have now, fixing up their corner of the world (often leaving a homesite in much better condi-

NAVY WIVES WRITING CONTEST

tion than they found it) while anticipating the new billet.

✓ "If They Could See Me Now!"

In the process of responding optimistically to each new move, I became a more self-assured individual. No, the Navy did not magically transform me from a cowering introvert to a cavorting extrovert. However, over the past 10 years, due to the unique requirements of Navy life, I have become more aware of my worth as a person.

As a new Navy wife, I was entrusted with the management of a Navy Relief sewing group, and to my amazement found that I handled the responsibility quite well. Later in my husband's career, I gave moral support to a Navy wife newer than myself. Now, many years later, I lean on her occasionally during deployment. As head of the house during these separations, all Navy wives discover their inestimable worth in so many situations.

Moving necessitates constantly making new friends, meeting new people, both through Navy functions and in local community activities.

I remember doubting the wisdom of our career decision when we made our first move as a Navy family. After the chaos of unpacking and sorting and arranging, I eagerly awaited the hearty welcome of our new neighbors. When the doorbell failed to ring and no smiling faces beamed across the back fence, I was bitterly disappointed.

Now I know that the responsibility of making new friends lies with me. I take the dog for a walk around the block, introducing myself to the people I meet. My children's new playmates are another excuse for meeting the neighbors. If necessary, I even stoop to borrowing a baby-sitter list, the use of the phone, or a cup of sugar from the lady next door.

✓ "Retire later; plan now."

During our travels I have often remarked, "What a great area this is. Wouldn't it be nice to retire here?"

My practical, farsighted husband instantly responds, "Well, let's check it out."

Two years ago a farm site in the Finger Lakes region of New York lured us away from our itinerary. The lush, rolling hills, clear, spring-fed pond and stately old trees went to the man with first option to buy this paradise. Disappointed but not discouraged, we knew that time and opportunity were still on our side.

When retirement day arrives, we will choose our permanent location intelligently, from first-hand knowledge. No glossy promotional literature and high-pressure realty sales pitches for us!

Perhaps we are living in our retirement home right now. Maybe we'll discover our dream place in the next duty station. A leave trip may uncover the ideal retirement area. If we do find a location

with the qualities we seek while still on active duty, we can begin financing it right away.

My list explains why the nomadic Navy life stimulates me.

But, why do our children smile instead of howl at the thought of another move? The answer, of course, is that they absorb our optimistic attitudes. We don't uproot them. We transplant them.

Children are naturally adventurous and open-minded. Optimism is contagious. My husband and I present the new move cheerfully, with understanding for any specific anxieties the children may have. In this way, the whole family regards each move with a sense of adventure.

—Marcia Flint

A NAVY FAMILY SEES THE WORLD

Fourth place winner in the Navy Wives Writing Contest is Janet R. Darwin, wife of LCDR James R. Darwin, Executive Officer of USS Hoel (DDG 13).

"JOIN THE NAVY and see the world!" the posters proclaim. That slogan is equally true for the families of Navymen, and it is, I think, the best part of being a Navy wife.

It is one thing to see the world from a series of hotel rooms and airports. It is quite another to become a part of communities from Norfolk to Naples, San Diego to Sasebo, Boston to Brussels.

I come from a long line of landlubbers, and when I go home for a visit, my family and friends regard me as a strange creature, something akin to a gypsy or a hobo. They ask me all sorts of questions, often clucking their tongues at the same time as if to say, "How does she manage to keep smiling?" Isn't it difficult, they ask, to move so often? Don't my children suffer because of the constant uprooting? Isn't it hard to have my husband gone much of the time?

The life of a Navy wife is not always easy, but it is usually interesting. Moving gets easier with experience, and it is a necessary requirement for living in those faraway places. And I have observed, first as a teacher and later as a mother, that children are far more adaptable than adults.

A child's ability to adapt to change depends a great deal upon his parents' attitude and their handling of each situation. If they look upon each change as an exciting adventure, chances are he will, too.

MY OLDER SON has flown some 20,000 miles, traveled by car across the United States four times, and crossed half the Pacific in a steamship. He has visited 25 of our 50 states and has lived in five of them.

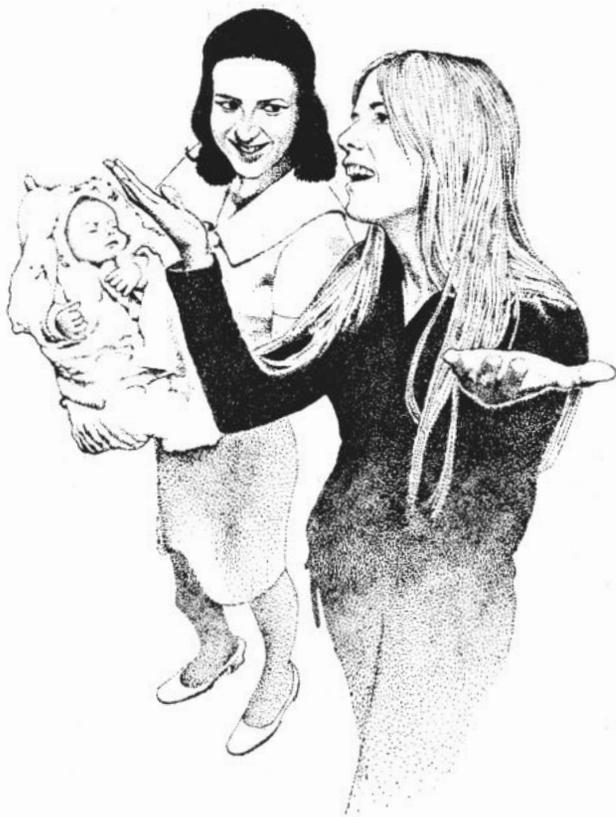
How many six-year-olds can remember seeing an active volcano in Hawaii, a former President in

the Capitol in Washington, an America's Cup Race in Newport, the majesty of Niagara Falls, and the magic world of Disneyland?

How many have camped in the mountains of Vermont, gone sailing in San Diego Bay, seen the Indians gathered for festival in New Mexico, and hunted for seashells on Cape Cod? He has not suffered from moving. Quite the contrary! His experiences have enriched his life beyond measure already.

My three-year-old has shared many of the same experiences and remembers more about them than one might suppose. He and his brother are exceptionally close, perhaps because they depend so much on each other for companionship.

EVEN MORE FASCINATING than the places we see are the people we meet. They all look different, have different customs, even speak different



languages, but people everywhere are basically alike. They work hard, they love their families, they're proud of their homes and their heritage, and they'd rather laugh than cry. They are shy of strangers, but generally respond to smiles and kind words.

They will even forgive your ignorance of their ways if they see that you are genuinely interested

in them—if you learn your way around their city, find out all you can about their history and customs, tune a sensitive ear to listen for things they are particularly proud of or touchy about, and make a special effort to learn their language (your children will learn it with no effort at all).

It may be considered rude in Hawaii if you don't know that "mahalo" means "thank you," and your oriental neighbors may expect you to remove your shoes at the front door. You'll be in trouble in New England if you don't know what a quahog is or if you can't hear the difference between "dark" and "dock." If you are lucky enough to get a tour in Washington, D. C., you will meet people from all over the world, many of whom are stationed there temporarily just as you are. The impression they take back overseas may very well depend on what they think of you.

THE MOST WONDERFUL people we meet are very often other Navy couples. We have made many close and lasting friendships among the people with whom my husband has worked. And now, after 12 years in the Navy, we meet them again and again wherever we go. Every time we move to a new duty station, we can count on meeting someone we already know, or at least friends of people we have known.

Of course, all of these exciting experiences still don't entirely make up for the many times when my husband must be away from home. These periods must be endured and are made easier with the help of family and friends as well as the sympathy of other Navy wives in the same position.

And there is always another honeymoon to look forward to at the end of the separation. There are many men whose bodies come home every night but whose minds are plugged into the TV or the newspaper or the events of the day at the office.

My husband is often physically absent, but his spirit is always present. He is talked about and thought about as much as he thinks about us. When he does have some time to spend with his family, we make the most of it and enjoy to the fullest the moments when we can be together.

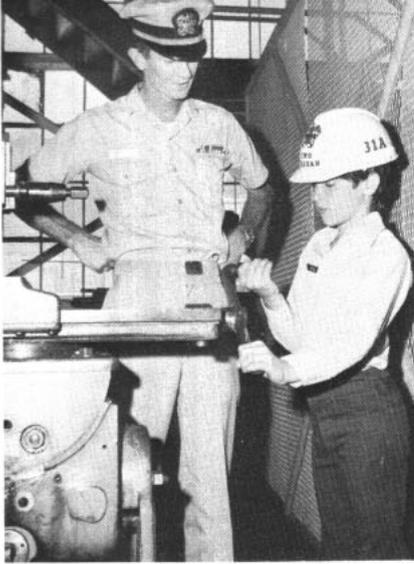
MANY PEOPLE LIKE a life of routine, a sort of safe, quiet, middle-of-the-road existence. If that's the kind of life you prefer, then the Navy life is not for you. I have always felt that to be truly alive is to be open to all the pleasures and, yes, even the pain, that life can offer.

As a Navy wife, I have found much of life at its fullest—the challenge of change, the poignancy of parting, the joy of reunion, and the excitement and variety of the world at my fingertips.

And one thing more. There is something about the dignity of a man who makes his living "going down to the sea in ships" that generates in his family a pride in him and in the work he loves.

—Janet R. Darwin

Navy Junior



CWO Eldon Bergan & Ernie



EM1 Jose Gonzales & Joji



BT1 Leslie Hickman & Roger



CDR George Johnson & George, Jr.



CWO Rudy Camaisa & Alan



PH1 Herbert Stieber, Mitch & Robb



IC1 Carl Fowler & Tops

“WHAT DO YOU DO IN THE NAVY, Daddy?” Many dependent sons found the answer to this question when the Naval Development and Training Center at San Diego, Calif., recently held a Father and Son Week.

Many boys have no idea what their fathers do in the Navy. This orientation, a first for DATC, was set up to bring the boys closer to their fathers and the Navy by giving them a chance to go on the job with their dads to see first-hand what they do.

Fathers who are frequently away from home are unavailable to their sons to serve as models of adulthood. As a result, many boys are forced to improvise their own subcultures, unguided by adult male knowledge or experience. Father and Son Week was just a small—but important—step toward bringing them into each other's worlds.

IN ADDITION TO GETTING A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of their fathers' jobs in the Navy, these boys—although they may not have realized it—were getting a look at one of the most unusual, complex and effective training activities in today's Navy. One of the things that makes DATC unusual is that each man assigned receives personal counseling by the Human Resources Management Officer to determine his training needs. For each trainee an individual two-year program is developed, containing an effective balance of academic, managerial, general military and—most important—formal and applied technical training which the man needs to maintain and improve his professional capability.

DATC was created to meet several longstanding needs. The most important of these was the need to relieve the imbalances between sea and shore duty billets available to engineering rates (BT, HT, EN, MM, etc.), and simultaneously maintaining and upgrading the professional abilities of men in these rates serving on shore duty.

Because Navymen in the engineering rates are “hands on,” practical people, there's a need to provide both knowledge—through formal classroom training—and the development of effective skills through practical application. Out of these realizations came another: that today's world demands, more than ever be-

Day At San Diego

fore, a Navy comprised of well-rounded, intelligent people whose horizons are not limited to the scope of their technical specialty.

Satisfying these many needs and demands has resulted in a truly unusual activity, compared to the more conventional commands. Because of DATC's individual approach, there are no graduating classes as such. Men who find themselves among the four to six hundred trainees at DATC are assigned and re-assigned to the many formal training situations and industrial-type applied training areas available to them.

WHILE IN THE APPLIED TRAINING ENVIRONMENT, the individual is given the opportunity to fortify his technical and academic knowledge through practical application of skills in performing repairs to the parts, components and systems existing on ships of the active fleet. The scope of the man's repair function is limited, of course, to those types of projects most directly associated with his specialty and the capability requirements for his particular rating. In this way the Navyman can remain familiar with the technical environment to which he'll eventually return.

Another unusual feature of DATC is the physical plant required to accommodate its mission. No other training command demands the extensive shop capability found at DATC; to one who does not understand the DATC concept, it is difficult to visualize the wide array of applied training capabilities found in its 32 repair shops. Yet this very concept—fortification of formal training through practical application of skills—has made DATC the effective and valuable training activity that it is today.

SINCE ITS INCEPTION in 1967, approximately 1500 senior petty officers have completed a shore duty tour at DATC. Many were able to finish high school while at DATC, some earned Associate Arts Degrees, and all who made use of the many formal and applied training opportunities found that they had grown in stature as petty officers and as professional technicians. Furthermore, in fiscal year 1971 alone, 2171 fleet enlisted men, 485 officers, and 52 civilian and foreign students attended short courses at DATC in

addition to the 469 trainees who completed their normal tours.

Today, as the command enters its fifth year of operation, every effort is being made to improve continually the quality of formal training and to add whatever formal courses are necessary to meet the Navy's need. In addition, the industrial shops, once devoted exclusively to the functions of a repair facility, are being analyzed and modified to provide an even better environment in which to fortify academic and technical knowledge.

—Photos by PH1 H. L. Stieber



CWO Henry Busch & Danny



MR1 Quirino Reyes & Marvin



MR1 Joseph Gerber & Joe, Jr.



CDR Donald Jones, XO, Jeff & Phillip

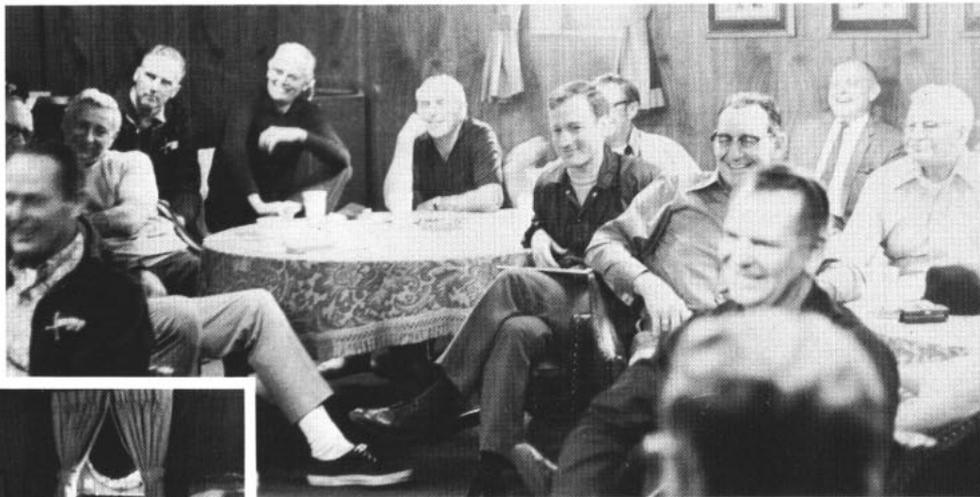


EM1 James Drewel & Jimmy



SK3 Edward Ostrander & Jimmy

DADS' CRUISE



Facing page: One of the pilots describes helicopter operations to a "Dad."

Above: The group gets a warm welcome aboard in wardroom.

Left: CAPT James H. Morris, commanding officer of USS San Jose, with guests at breakfast.

PRI-MARY CONCERN OF MOST FATHERS with sons in the Navy is for their safety and welfare. Closely allied to this prime concern are questions concerning their morale, how they are being treated, whether they are equal to their responsibilities, are they aboard a happy ship, and the like.

Recently, Captain Robert E. Crawford, USN, Commander Service Squadron Seven, made it possible for fathers of sons serving in *uss San Jose* (AFS 7) to find out the answers to these questions first-hand. At his request, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., granted permission for the dads to embark in *San Jose* during the last leg of her return transit from a Western Pacific deployment, from Pearl Harbor to San Francisco, with a brief stop at San Diego en route.

Some sons "leaked" the possibility of such a cruise to their dads by letter before the ship's schedule was firm. *San Jose's* deployment was extended and those sons then had to turn off the enthusiasm they had generated at home with a second letter.

A later schedule change restored *San Jose's* original return date and official invitations were mailed from Da Nang, the Republic of Vietnam, in March. Within five days 11 fathers had already accepted by telegram. By the time *San Jose* arrived in Pearl Harbor, homeward bound, 25 dads, two brothers, and one "adopted" father were either waiting on the pier or would arrive

shortly by plane. The cruise to the mainland lasted eight days, including inport time in Hawaii.

It was a happy and moving experience for the entire crew, but especially for the dads. The night before it ended in Alameda, the dads got together and discussed their feelings about the cruise. Two of them collaborated to record these impressions, and a third submitted his separately. No better chronicle of the true value and meaning of this cruise can be had. Here are those accounts:

"MY SON AND I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY to become better acquainted and spend more real time together than we had in our entire adult lives before. We slept in bunks across the aisle from each other. We went to the movies together. We ate our meals together and I stood watches with him while he assisted on charting the ship's course.

"I left my sandals and soap at home—I borrowed his. When he needed a candy bar to tide him over until the next meal, I was the big spender and bought him both a candy bar and a soda.

"To make this whole thing possible just had to be the work and ideas of a man sincerely devoted to the value of human relations. I feel that the father-son relationship will be materially strengthened because of this close association.

"Certainly this was a 'promotion' cruise! But this

time the right kind of promotion. All the fathers were made to feel right at home the instant they set foot aboard *San Jose*. The feeling is a little hard to describe. I was at ease the entire trip—when I was in the presence of the captain, with the crew at meals, when I was with enlisted men in the presence of officers, when I was with only the officers; it made no difference—harmony reigned!

“And this feeling could not have been accomplished in a short time just to show off for the fathers. This had to be the result of a sincere and dedicated effort by 100 per cent of the crew for many months.

“I FOUND TIME also to be alone on the weather deck at night with the wind singing in the lines, the eerie feeling of being there alone, feeling the vibration of the ship and seeing only a few dim red lights which lighted the instruments. This was a lonely, lonely feeling, and yet I still knew that on this great ship were 400 individuals.

“Another plus to the trip in addition to the father-son relationship was the camaraderie of the fathers. We all had a common bond and widening our acquaintanceship was delightful.”

Charles M. Caldwell, Petroleum Retailer,
from Fillmore, Calif., and
former Staff Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army

“WHEN THE PLANE TOUCHED DOWN in Honolulu, dads were greeted in traditional Hawaiian fashion, with alohas, with leis—but with the added and most important greeting of all—“Hello, Dad!”

“Soon they were on their way to Pearl to board *San Jose*. As they strode up the gangway, Navy traditions, long dormant in the minds of dads who had previous naval service, automatically came to mind. They saluted the ensign, whether bareheaded or not, saluted the OOD as well, and requested permission to come aboard.

“The immediate feeling of welcome, generated by those first few men on the quarterdeck, made them realize that *San Jose* was a happy ship. This feeling was evident time and time again on the cruise and wherever dads went while aboard. Ex-Navymen really understand the value of a happy ship. It is demonstrated by pride, the pride every man aboard takes in himself, his ship, the pride that produces the can-do attitude so very obvious among all hands on *San Jose*.

“Most of the dads, accustomed to a rather sedate life, found that steep ladders presented obstacles better suited for attack by the members of a pro football team. Potential mal-de-mer and getting one’s sea-legs were overshadowed. They shouldn’t have concerned themselves, for none of them pleaded for emergency transfer to the dispensary.

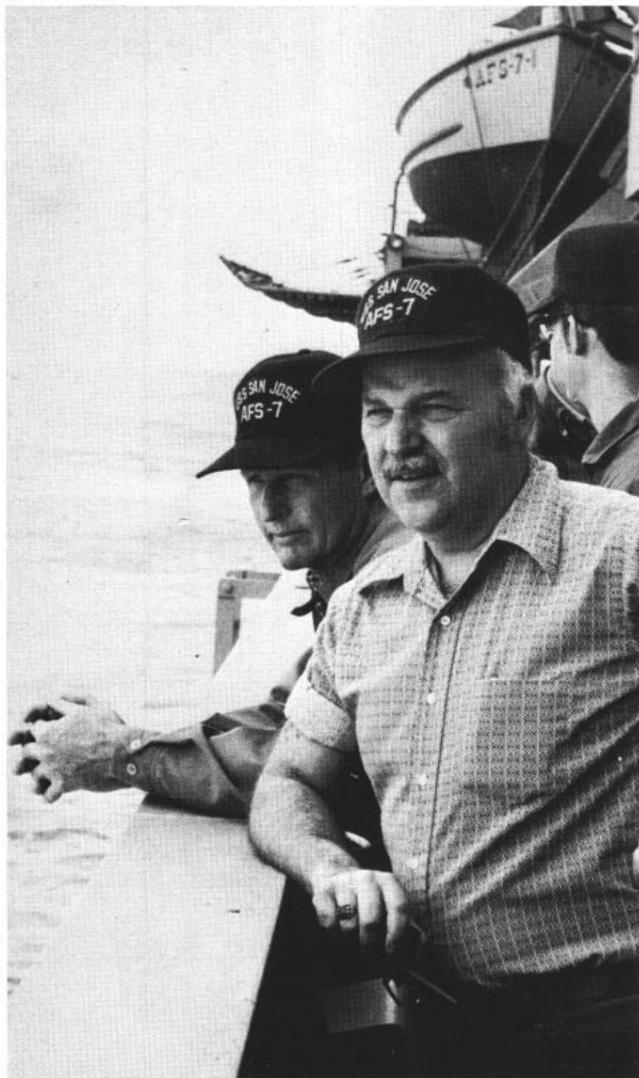
“For those dads who had not been to sea before, *San Jose* was a whole new world of bells, whistles, watertight doors, and an unbelievable maze of cables and wiring—truly a floating city. They learned a new language—perhaps it would be more accurate to say

they heard a new language—as they heard calls for flank speed, right rudder, quarters for muster, and the three most welcome calls: secure from quarters, holiday routine, and the call to dinner.

“THE MOORING LINES WERE CAST OFF at Pearl on 29 March at 0800. Soon they saw the memorial to *Arizona* and her fallen stalwarts as well as the rusted hulk of *Utah*. *San Jose* headed into the Pacific on a northeasterly course at 21 knots under cloudy skies. The 12-foot seas adequately tested the dads’ sea legs and many gave thanks that there were handrails along the passageways.

“Guided by sons and sponsors, dads migrated to the signal bridge for pictures with the skipper, Captain James H. Morris. In the wardroom they were presented blue baseball caps, inscribed for *San Jose*, as a memento of their cruise. Needless to say, these caps were worn proudly by them and will occupy a place of prominence in their homes and bring about a lot of nostalgia for *San Jose* from time to time.





"At that first meeting they were shown slides of *San Jose* demonstrating how the Navy's newest 'super-market' replenished ships at sea by both conventional and vertical means.

"*San Jose* was hardly in the open seas when all hands, including dads, went to general quarters and abandon ship drill. Dads were prepared for emergencies and discovered how well their sons were prepared for any eventuality. They learned how to use their life jackets and gas masks, obviously thankful that this general quarters was only a drill. But had it been the real thing, they had been shown how best to save both their lives and the ship.

"For those dads who had never before heard a general quarters alarm or the urgent order 'man your battle station,' the strident signal produced a very eerie sensation.

"**S**AN JOSE HAD PLANNED WELL, for each dad was assigned to one of four groups. Each group spent several hours in the various departments and was instructed in the functions and capabilities of each. Any and all questions or comments were given full and

complete treatment by *San Jose's* tour directors—the officers charged with responsibility for specific departments. These tours provided dads with a greater understanding of requirements for operations, maintenance and logistics, and the construction and function of the ship as a whole.

"More than that, however, they demonstrated the willingness of all hands to cooperate with one another, the respect of one for the other, and the justifiable pride they took in their work and in what *San Jose* had accomplished since she left Oakland last September. These tours took the visitors from engine room to signal bridge and from forecabin to stern.

"A highlight was breakfast for the 25 men as guests of CAPT Morris in his cabin. Dads used many superlatives to communicate their feelings; however, they could condense their feelings into two words; they let him know it was 'the greatest.'

"**T**HE ENTHUSIASM THAT RADIATED from the men, the chiefs and the officers was contagious. Dads regarded themselves as an extension of the ship's company and came to understand better the trials, tribulations, successes and commendations of *San Jose* about which they had read in letters from sons and in CAPT Morris' very complete Family Grams they had received.

"They stood watches with their sons in fair weather and foul, by night and day, and experienced first-hand the sense of responsibility each person aboard assumed for the safety of the ship, her crew, and for the successful performance of her mission. They saw in detail the 'E's'—experience, efficiency, and extra effort—the qualities which earned *San Jose* her awards as ship of the month, and also the Golden Anchor.

"The guests were fascinated when they witnessed a mock vertrep demonstration by the ship's helicopter

group commanded by Lieutenant Richard Carver, USN (whose father was one of the visitors). His entire group were most cordial and patient in explaining what their birds could do in vertrep operations. The ever-present friendly rivalry between LT Carver's air- dales and ship's company lightened many a moment on the cruise and gave proof of the cooperation between the two groups when their joint efforts had been required on the line.

"THE HOURS SPENT OFF DUTY—for dads that meant no tours or muster—were most memorable. In general, they included shipboard movies, bridge games, cribbage, acey-ducey, leisurely strolls on deck, and checking the bridge radar to be sure the OOD was keeping the ship clear of such harassing things as other ships and islands. Most important of all, however, were the old-fashioned bull sessions the fathers had with their sons.

"Although it may be true that a generation gap does exist today, it was quite evident that no such gap existed on the *San Jose* cruise. It brought dads and sons together, which is saying a lot these days. Obviously, if the dads and their sons didn't have a good relationship beforehand, the son would not have arranged to have dad invited, and equally obviously, dad wouldn't have broken his backside, in many cases, to be aboard.

"It was obvious, too, that religion was not forgotten aboard ship. Although she had no chaplain in her complement, both Catholic and Protestant lay leaders services were available for those who wished to attend. A General Divine Service was conducted by one of the dads aboard, Rev. Carl Gunn, much to the enjoyment of all who took part.

"Undoubtedly those who were aboard could add more to this summary in a great many respects. Yet it notes the basic feelings of the group. Perhaps to those who read it—who may never have been to sea—the saga of *San Jose's* Dads' Cruise may not mean a great deal. For those who have been to sea, on a happy ship, it may recapture that feeling of accomplishment which is realized by men who have worked long and hard with a job to the bitter end.

"ALL OF THE DADS AND SONS, together with the captain, have one thing in common for the rest of their lives: they sailed as a team from Pearl to San Diego, and on to San Francisco, on the first such cruise in the history of the Pacific Fleet.

"For the ex-Navy dads the cruise was proof of how far the Navy had advanced since they were at sea. For those ex-Army and Air Force dads and those with no prior military service, the Dads' Cruise just had to make them realize not only what they had been missing by not having been sailors, but also what the Navy can do for America's young men."

—John J. Needham, Dentist, Freeport, Long Island, N.Y.
Former Lieutenant Commander, Dental Corps, USN,
—Emmett Lucey, Lawyer, San Francisco, Calif.
former Lieutenant, USN, both former crewmembers
in USS Mission Bay (CVE 59).



Facing page, left: At the rail during cruise.

Facing page, right: BMCS W. T. Monroe briefs the visiting fathers on replenishment.

Left: Guests observe firefighting demonstration on *San Jose's* flight deck.

Above: BMCS Monroe explains *San Jose's* ground tackle.

- THE NAVY: OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN

This issue of ALL HANDS -- as you have probably noticed -- is devoted to women in or connected with the Navy. Undoubtedly, one of the reasons women join the Navy is the great number of opportunities that it provides. Women enlisting are now eligible to enter any one of 24 ratings, including AG, AC, AT, AZ, AK, DP, DS, DT, DK, DM, ET, HM, JO, PN, PH, RM, SK, TD, and YN. Five other ratings, previously not open to women, have recently begun accepting female entrants: Lithographer (LI), Musician (MU), Aviation Fire Control Technician (AQ), Aviation Antisubmarine Warfare Technician (AK), and Ocean Systems Technician (OT).

Besides schools for each of these ratings, other educational opportunities available to enlisted women include ADCOP, Tuition Aid, SCORE, STAR, and GI Bill benefits. Women in particular ratings are eligible for VRB, as are men, and are subject to quality control. They also have a choice of duty stations, 30 days' leave, commissary and exchange privileges, complete medical coverage, and they can take advantage of lower commercial air fares and free military flights for travel.

The opportunities for women officers are just as complete. Education, travel, and a variety of interesting and important jobs are available for the women who qualify. Navy medicine is one of the most important fields (see pp. 20-31). Qualifications for women officer (and enlisted women) programs are contained in the new edition of the Navy Recruiting Manual.

More and more women are joining the Navy. It's not hard to see why.

- LEGALMAN (LN) RATING ESTABLISHED

A new clerical rating, Legalman (LN), has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy for 2nd class through master chief petty officer rates. The new rating will provide Judge Advocates with personnel trained in court reporting, claims matters, investigations, legal administration and legal research. The rating is patterned after civilian workers who do such work under the supervision of a lawyer. Those filling the initial LN billets will be selected from the Yeoman and other ratings and must be in or a selectee for grade E-5 or above, have a minimum GCT/ARI of 110, 24 months' obligated service, and a typing speed of 40 words a minute. Applications for conversion to LN are now being accepted, so check your personnel officer (who has sample application forms) for further details.

- SHORTER SCHEDULE FOR RECRUIT TRAINING

New recruits into the Navy are now undergoing an initial seven--instead of nine--week training schedule, but their training is being supplemented with an apprentice program for airmen, seamen, firemen, and constructionmen. The new schedule, which took effect at RTC Orlando, Great Lakes, and San Diego in June, provides for basic military training, including inprocessing, to be completed in seven calendar weeks.

At the end of this training, recruits designated for "A" school will depart the command -- except for hospitalmen and dentalmen -- while those not designated for "A" school will be formed into apprentice companies. The sea-

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man, fireman, and airmen (including HMs and DTs) apprentice program will last for two weeks and three days, and the constructionman program for four weeks. These changes are being made to provide increased incentives for Navy enlistments and to increase the efficiency of recruit training. A large number of Navy recruits are expected this summer.

- LINK PROVIDES DETAILER INFORMATION

"Link," a new bulletin from enlisted detailers in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, is now being made available to sailors on a fleetwide basis. The booklet contains information on transfers, billets available, and other items which will assist Navy men in answering questions concerning transfers and other career information. The publication was established to provide the "missing link" in the communications process between sailors and their detailers. Since "Link" is using the Standard Navy Distribution List, a copy of it should be available in each shop. If your shop hasn't received it yet, check your personnel office, mailroom, admin office or career counselor's office, and see how "Link" can help you.

- ALL-NAVY CARTOON CONTEST: "HALF HITCH" CREATOR TO DONATE AWARDS

Three original cartoon strips and three watches specially designed by Hank Ketcham, creator of the "Half Hitch" and "Dennis the Menace" cartoon strips, will be offered as prizes for the winners of this year's new 17th annual cartoon contest. Another new feature of this year's contest is the addition of a dependents' category, with adult and junior divisions. All Navy personnel on active duty in excess of 90 days and their dependents are eligible. Besides the first-place awards, five honorable mention cartoons will be cited for each division. Entries should be submitted to the Chief of Naval Personnel by 1 Nov 72.

- WAIVERS GRANTED FOR STAR, SCORE CONVERSIONS

Basic test battery scores are now being waived as requirements for some applications to STAR, SCORE and lateral conversions. These waivers are being granted only to qualified and highly motivated men and women who desire advanced training or rating conversion under these programs. Requests to the Chief of Naval Personnel should include command recommendation, the member's experience in the field requested including on-the-job training, correspondence courses and any related civilian training. This policy is not applicable to the HM and DT ratings. See your career counselor, division officer or personnel officer for the details.

- NEW BENEFITS FOR DEEP FREEZE 1973/74 VOLUNTEERS

A number of new and increased benefits will be available to volunteers who complete a tour with the wintering-over party of Operation Deep Freeze in Antarctica. These include double sea duty credit; seven-day R&R (normally in Christchurch, New Zealand); dependents in public quarters in CONUS may remain there during the tour; upon completion of the tour, those eligible for sea duty are guaranteed coast of choice, and persons eligible

for shore duty will receive one of two choices of naval districts. Priority will be given to volunteers for overseas duty.

Volunteers are also eligible for other benefits, such as the Antarctica Service Medal; persons reassigned to sea duty will not go to units scheduled for other than local operations for three months; persons may take up to 60 days' leave before reassignment, providing no excess leave is involved; personnel in Operation Deep Freeze are eligible to enroll in the Program for Afloat College Education (PACE). A variety of rates and ratings are needed for the 1973/1974 wintering-over party. Applicants must have spent two years at their present duty stations if at sea, and one year on board any other duty station, have obligated service to December, 1974, maintain a clear record and meet the physical requirements. All personnel must be recommended by their commands. For more details, see your personnel officer.

- RADARMAN RETENTION STUDY GROUP COMPLETES REVIEW

The 10 member Radarman Retention Study Group has completed its review of the morale and retention problems within the radarman community. The group was convened to make positive recommendations about improving the rating as a fulfilling and enriching career, and was composed of radarmen from E-4 to E-9. The group targeted five areas needing improvement: training, incentives, professional development, watchstanding and shipboard life.

Among their recommendations are: require formal leadership and management training biannually for E-5 and above; authorize incentive pay for the RD rating; institute a new GI bill and an in-service education program; reduce the frequency of underway watchstanding; and have liberal and "imaginative" working hours established while in port. These and other recommendations will be reviewed and evaluated by the appropriate offices as BuPers and the Chief of Naval Training.

- NAVAL HOSPITAL ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM OPENS

The first alcoholic rehabilitation program formally associated with a naval hospital has begun at Philadelphia Naval Hospital. The program will have facilities to treat 10 to 15 patients at a time, with a recovered alcoholic working as a full-time counselor under the supervision of the hospital's neuropsychiatric department.

The centers, at Long Beach, Calif., and Little Creek, Va., can each handle 70 to 75 patients. The referral network is composed of recovered alcoholics who have made themselves available to their commands to help their shipmates. Those interested in working with such a program should write to the Director, Alcohol Abuse Control Program, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Pers Pc6, Washington, D. C. 20370.

- INDIAN, MEXICAN-AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY AVAILABLE IN LIBRARIES

A selective, annotated bibliography on Indians and Mexican Americans is now available at your ship or station library. The bibliography is a listing of books on several different subjects related to these

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groups, such as history, biography, arts and crafts, and sociology. Besides a category for myths and religions of Indians, there is also a listing of tribes and the books about them. Finally, there is a section which lists recently written books on the struggles of the two groups in today's society.

The bibliography is the second in a series to be distributed by the Library Services Department, a branch of the Naval Training Support Command. The first concerned Black Americans and was entitled "Black Heritage: The American Experience," and should also be at your library. A limited number of the Indian and Mexican American bibliographies are still available and may be obtained by writing to the Library Services Department, Commanding Officer, Naval Training Support Command, Bldg. 50, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. 32508.

- NEW ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR WARRANT OFFICER PROGRAM

A 1st class petty officer, in the year he applies for the Warrant Officer Program, must now complete one year in grade as of 1 November. The previous requirement was completion of a year in grade as of 1 October. This new requirement will permit applications to be submitted for the program from persons who are advanced to E-6 on the first increment of the August enlisted advancement examinations.

- DENTAL SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS: BEGIN NOW

Individuals interested in applying for the Navy Dental Scholarship Program should begin preparing their applications now. The program -- open to officers and enlisted personnel in the Navy and Marine Corps -- offers an opportunity for those who have been accepted for dental training to complete that training at the Navy's expense. Training under this program entails an obligation of additional active duty service, depending on the amount of education received. Officers with two years of active commissioned service (except for nuclear trained personnel) and active duty enlisted men and women are eligible to apply. All categories of Marines, except for those serving their initial obligation or fulfilling obligations incurred by another educational program, are also eligible. For further information, check BuPers Instruction 1520.105A and your personnel officer. Applications should be sent to the Commander, Navy Recruiting Command, or for Marines the Commandant of the Marine Corps, between 1 January and 1 Apr 1973.

- NROTC MIDSHIPMEN EVALUATION SYSTEM REVISED

In response to a recommendation from the recent NROTC Retention Study Group, it was decided that demerit systems will no longer be used within the NROTC program. Previously, demerits were assigned on the basis of reported conduct violations during midshipmen's summer cruises. Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., concurred with the Retention Study Group's recommendation that the demerit system be eliminated since it represented a punitive rather than positive means of evaluating naval leadership. A new Aptitude Mark, to be given equal weight with the final aptitude mark covering the entire academic year immediately preceding, will replace the old demerit system in reflecting a midshipman's performance on the summer cruise.

from the desk of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy

"Enlightened Leadership"



MCPON JOHN D. WHITTET

THE CONCEPT of enlightened leadership is a positive leadership philosophy that has reached the forefront of modern naval management thinking. It is becoming increasingly important to all hands.

To the petty officer, this management concept should be especially meaningful. At the contact level,

interacting and providing direction to Navy men and women on a day-to-day basis, petty officers are tasked with the often difficult job of meeting operational objectives and yet satisfying the needs of subordinate personnel.

In truth, contemporary leadership at any level is a challenging situation. Changing values, life styles and vocational expectations represent a significant challenge to naval authority. The petty officer, in turn, continues to represent a very important level of naval leadership and should perceive and respond to this challenge. It is not enough to wear the crow, draw the pay and speak with authority. Along with the traditional duties of leading, directing, organizing and coordinating must come an even greater emphasis on personal example, understanding, compassion, communication, trust, respect and, therefore, dignity, satisfaction, and fulfillment.

To some extent, the reasonable wants and needs of all Navy men and women should be integrated with Navy tradition and with the broader objectives of naval operations. It is a well established fact that both morale and productivity are highest when people feel that their own goals are being furthered by honorable naval service.

IDEALLY, a leader should be warm, open and able to communicate with others. He should listen as well as talk. He should also be supportive, objective and informative in dealings with his men. When possible, he will provide for the individuality and creativity of his men and will frequently ask

for their judgment on significant matters. By their nature, many jobs require close supervision and precise duplication. Even so, when given a choice, the positive leader practices general rather than detailed supervision and concentrates on results rather than individual style.

It is advisable to let your subordinates know where they stand and how they are doing on a day-to-day basis. When a man does a good job, tell him so and he will tend to repeat the experience. Positive behavior should be reinforced and negative behavior discouraged as soon after the event as possible.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, the enlightened leader has an open and obvious respect for the self-esteem and general welfare of his shipmates. Such a leader will have a professional understanding of his work specialty and working environment. Contemporary standards also require the leader to take a personal interest in each one of his subordinates. He will try to create a sense of trust, self-discipline and responsibility that emphasizes the dignity and judgment of the individual Navyman or Navywoman as well as the operational needs of the Navy. In so doing, it should be remembered that so-called "negative incentives" that threaten and provide for pain and punishment do not really teach people what to do. Instead, the typical negative incentive emphasizes what not to do and people tend to concentrate on avoiding punishment rather than on meaningful involvement.

Of course, there are exceptions to all these generalizations. In seeking to develop a sense of trust, responsibility and self-discipline, it is not always possible to be entirely positive. At times, negative incentive and even punitive discipline are unavoidable.

AS A LEADER, the Navy petty officer will have to deal with all kinds of people. Levels of ability, maturity and motivation do vary significantly from person to person. The enlightened leader will recognize individual differences and vary his appeals (positive and negative) accordingly. Unfortunately, a few require negative incentive, close supervision and even punitive discipline.

Leadership will always be an exercise of authority and experience. Leaders of men will always be directors and controllers. Nevertheless, in today's Navy, we must go beyond traditional concepts of leadership. While many have practiced enlightened principles for years, the pursuit of enlightened leadership by all can help us do more and be more.

Reenlistment figures, across the board, are substantiating the progress already made. I believe the enlightened leadership practiced by our Chief of Naval Operations has proven it can raise the quality of Navy life for young and old alike.

A CHANGE IN THE SERVICE DRESS UNIFORM FOR ENLISTED WOMEN

THE NAVY HAS ANNOUNCED a new Service Dress Blue uniform for enlisted women to be effective when current uniform stocks are depleted. The uniform was developed to be compatible with the men's new enlisted uniform. (See ALL HANDS, June 1971.)

The uniform features changes in color, material and insignia but retains the present style. The new uniform will be black, rather than the present Navy blue and will be made from a new 10-ounce polyester/wool tropical blend material rather than the present 12-ounce serge. Collar devices (embroidered anchor and propeller) will be eliminated so the uniform will match the plain collar style of the men's uniform. The women's new uniform will feature pewter buttons and the new pewter hat device like the men's which reads "U. S. N." over an eagle, with backing behind the emblem.

The women's current light blue summer uniform will not be affected by this announced change, except for the new cap device.

First Woman U. S. Navy Advisor Aids Dependents of Vietnamese Navymen

THE NAVAL ADVISORY FORCE in South Vietnam has taken on a new—and somewhat prettier—appearance since Lieutenant Ann J. Moriarty arrived on board. The daughter of retired Captain and Mrs. Thomas J. Moriarty of Worcester, Mass., LT Moriarty is the Navy's first woman Naval Advisor in Vietnam where she is serving as the dependent services project advisor to Vietnamese Navymen and their families.

LT Moriarty says her role as an advisor is to work with her counterpart, Vietnamese Lieutenant Le Kim Sa, to help Vietnamese Navy dependents set up their own sewing centers and barbershops. She advises and offers ideas, but lets the Vietnamese people learn to help themselves.

Like the rest of the American Navy advisors in Vietnam, LT Moriarty is working herself out of a job. The U. S. Navy is turning over its assets while training and advising Vietnamese Navymen who are assuming a greater role in the defense of their country. American Navymen work closely with Vietnamese counterparts, training them in the use of complicated craft and

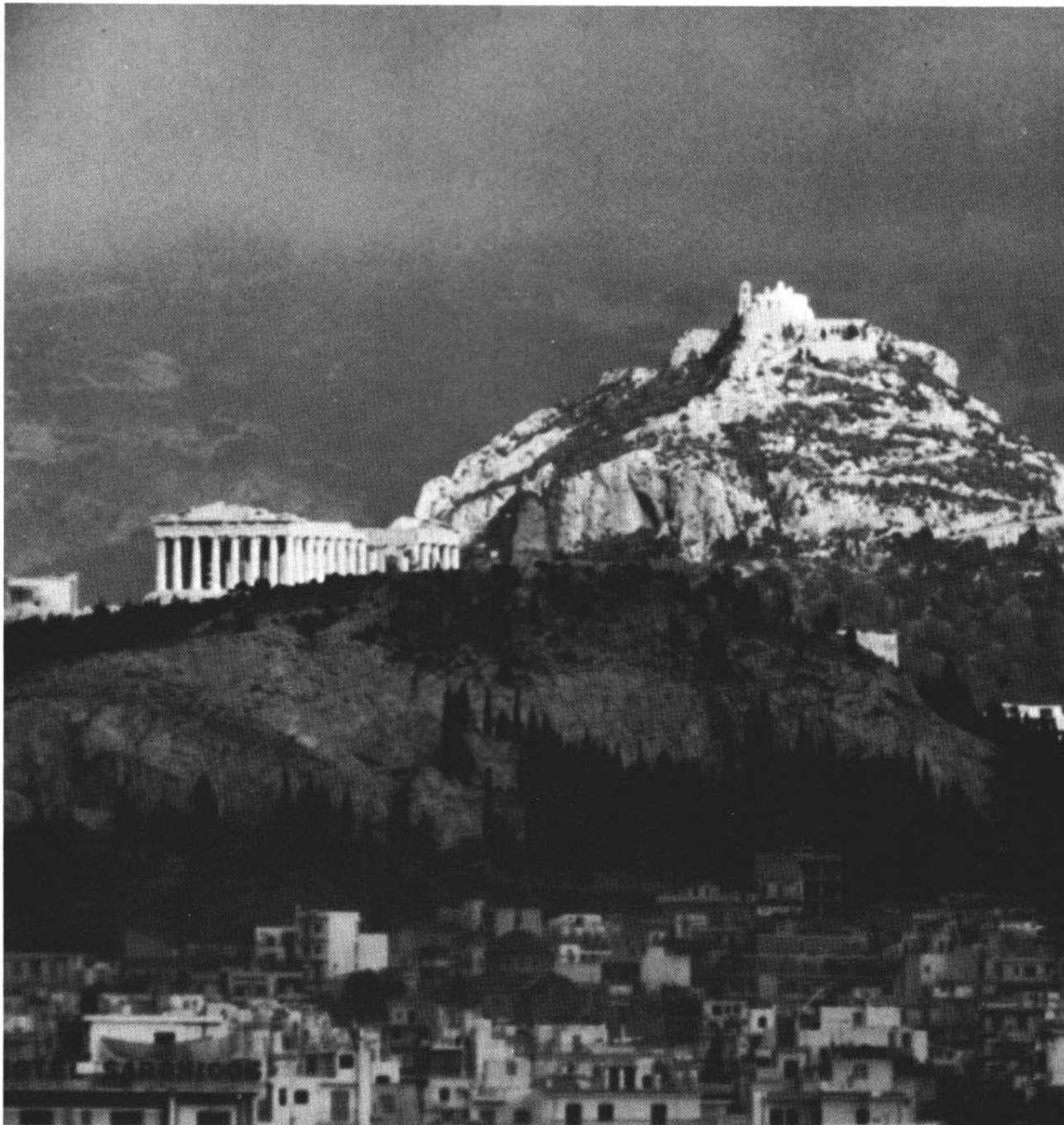


SN Wendy Ann Wulff models the enlisted women's service dress uniform complete with the new features including hat device and sans collar device.



equipment. Once the Vietnamese sailors develop the necessary skills, the craft and equipment are turned over to their control, effectively reducing the number of U. S. Naval forces needed in Vietnam.

homeported in GREECE





Above: LT and Mrs. Ronald Ike view the Parthenon during their visit to the Acropolis.



THE FIRST IMPRESSION OF ATHENS is usually blue. Not that a newcomer's mood is indigo—quite the contrary. The blue of the sky, the sea and the domes of churches combines with the golden sunshine of Greece to produce a mood of sheer joy. If the newcomer arrives during the warm months, his pleasure will increase as he approaches the city, for his route will take him along the sea past beaches, innumerable open-air restaurants and the Acropolis into Constitution Square, which is dominated by the Parliament Building and the tomb of Greece's unknown soldier, guarded by the Evzones dressed in their classic uniforms.

From that point, the newcomer is pretty much on his own. Others who haven't made arrangements elsewhere will continue on about 25 miles to suburban Kyfissia where there are good hotels at cheaper rates than are usually found in downtown Athens.

Household Goods—If your household goods did not precede your arrival in Athens, you will find that rental furniture is virtually unavailable and you probably will elect to reside temporarily in a hotel. You should remember, however, that your room may not be spacious and that there will be a limited space for storage of luggage. There are, however, a few items which you should include in your accompanying luggage other than sufficient clothing. You will find you will be less harassed upon arrival and more comfortable if you bring a folding clothes rack, bath soap and a thermos type bottle. Pencils, pens and notebooks for the children might also be advisable if they are starting immediately to school.

Your household goods shipment should include the appliances which you are accustomed to using at home, including the television set because there are many English language programs you can enjoy on Greek TV. If there are appliances which you don't own in the United States but you think you might like to have in Greece, they can be purchased locally although they may have to be ordered specially and there will be a normal waiting period involved before they arrive.

LIVING CONDITIONS IN GREECE—A REPORT

Housing—Both houses and apartments are available in and around Athens and the rates asked will depend upon location, size and the desirability of the decor. As in the United States, suburban accommodations are frequently less expensive than those downtown. Also, villas are available in the suburbs while apartments are the usual living unit downtown.

Most buildings in and around Athens are constructed of concrete and marble. Houses and apartments have living rooms, bedrooms and the like which are floored in wood. Foyers, bathrooms, kitchens and pantries, on the other hand, are usually floored in terrazzo mosaic flooring which, if uncovered and covering large areas, can be cold in the winter. Many houses have kitchen sinks and counter tops of marble, which is fine except that it's murder on china items. Plastic dinnerware for everyday use is strongly recommended.

New homes usually have an adequate supply of built-in cabinets and kitchen wiring will accommodate an electric range but stoves and refrigerators usually aren't included in the rent. There is no natural gas in Athens, so gas stoves brought from the States are useless unless they can be converted to bottled gas.

Hot water in newer homes is usually provided by an electric heater which is included in the rent. Some older houses, however, have a water heating arrangement which operates in conjunction with the oil-burning furnace.

Oil-fired central heating is almost universally available in newer accommodations but, unless you have full control over the temperature in your abode (and you might not if you live in an apartment) you may need some kind of space heater. If you don't already own a space heater, wait until you can ascertain your needs and buy whatever is needed locally.

The average monthly rent for a two-bedroom house can be as low as \$70 and, of course, the sky is almost the limit of the upper reaches. Probably \$150 will get you accommodations you will find reasonably satisfactory. Electricity bills will vary from \$15 to \$25 a month. Water will cost about \$3.00 and fuel from

\$20 to \$40 a month. If you need a telephone, you should rent a place in which an instrument already is installed, otherwise you will probably have a long wait. Monthly phone service costs about \$3.00.

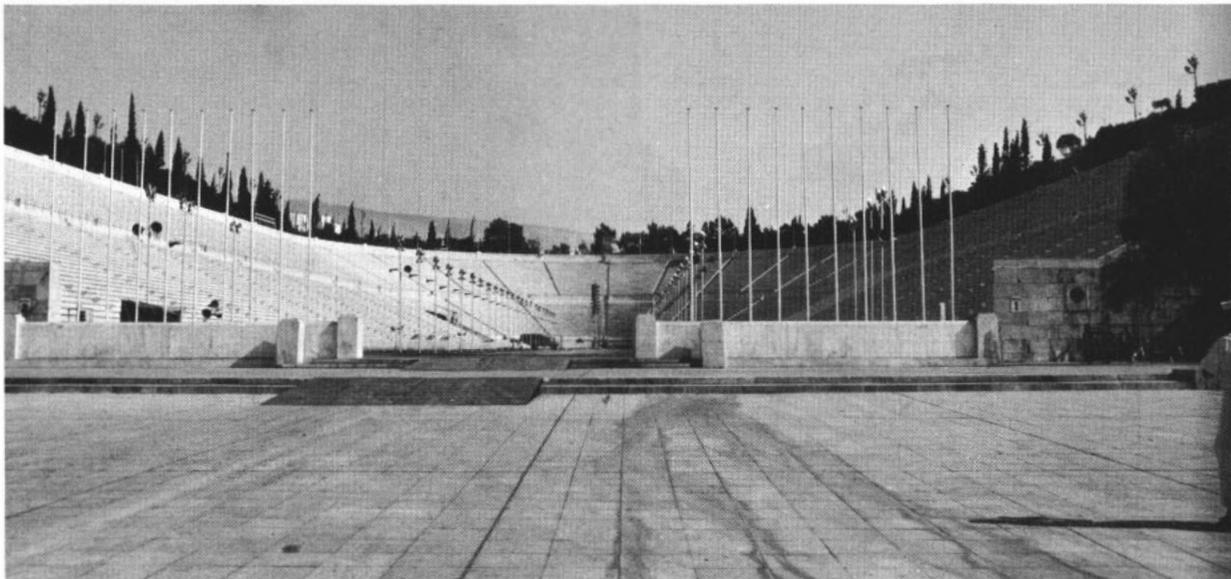
Bathrooms in Greek houses are not as plentiful as in the average American house; neither are bedrooms. The average house or apartment has two bedrooms and one bath. Frequently, however, there is an extra room somewhere in the house which was designed for storage or housing a servant which can be used as a family bedroom. If you luck out, there may also be a half bath located elsewhere in the house.

All housing leases must be approved by the Housing Office and must be executed at the office so no difficulties will be encountered. Greek law specifies that oral leases are binding so don't enter into any oral agreement relative to leasing quarters in Greece.

Electrical Current—Athens has 220-volt, two-phase, 50-cycle electrical current, which means you will have to use transformers for any electrical appliances you have used in the States. A minor adjustment will also have to be made to your electric clocks and to your phonograph. Transformers are available locally.

Climate—The weather in Athens is temperate with winter months which are wet but which rarely bring snow. The summers are hot with the temperature sometimes hitting a hundred or above. The Greeks cope with the summer heat by moving everything possible out of doors. Nightclubs, movie theaters and taverns which have been indoors all winter, move to summer locations or simply to the sidewalks in front of the winter establishment. At home, people close their shutters to keep out the hot sun and the city begins its siesta (both summer and winter) between noon and two o'clock and comes back to life around six for an additional two to four hours of business.

After offices and stores close, places of entertainment fill up and remain full until the small hours of the morning.



Clothing—During the winter, clothing similar to that worn in Washington, D.C.—for example—is appropriate and tropical weight clothing is comfortable in the summer. Clothes can be ordered from the United States or they can be made from locally available excellent material by one of Athens' competent tailors at reasonable cost. The ladies, if they wish, can also have clothing tailor-made by a dressmaker who will work in the employer's house for very reasonable rates. Some are sufficiently talented to whip up a copy of a dress pictured in a magazine or simply from a sketch.

Servants—Whether you want day help or live-in staff, you can have what you can afford in Athens. Rates are reasonable by American standards and most American wives employ some household help. The Family Services Center or a friend established in Athens may be helpful in supplying likely candidates.

Not many prospective employees will speak English so the lady of the house will have to expend some effort learning to communicate sufficiently well to avoid culinary disasters at critical times.

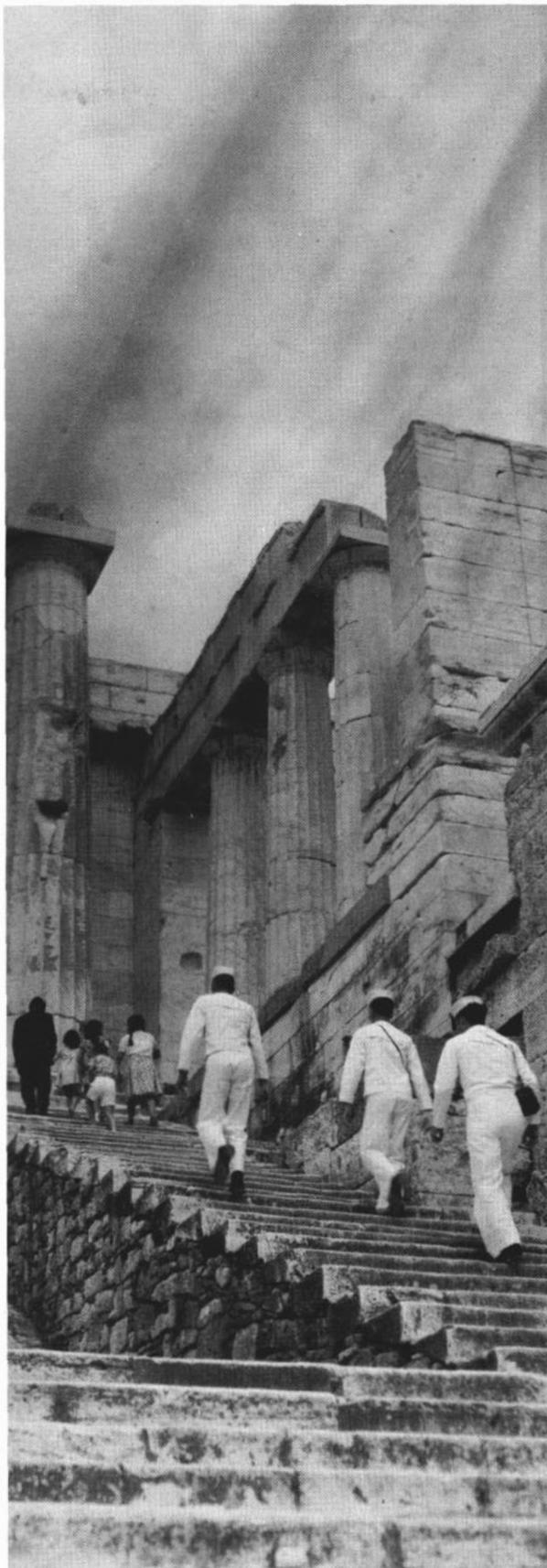
The chances are that your children will love whom-ever you employ, for Greeks and children seem to have a natural affinity for one another. Baby-sitting



Left: The new Olympic Stadium in Athens.

Above: Visiting the castle at Rhodes which protected knights of crusader times. When the castle was finally overwhelmed, the conquerors, impressed by the fierce defense, allowed the knights free passage to Malta where they became known as the Knights of Malta.

Right: The Avenue of the Panathenaic Procession at the Acropolis.



LIVING CONDITIONS IN GREECE—A REPORT



problems in Athens should be reduced to a minimum if not eliminated entirely.

Dependent Schooling—There are no tuition-free English language schools in the Athens area. Most children of American military personnel on duty in Athens attend one of two private American schools on a contract basis, with the government paying the tuition and furnishing the transportation.

The American Community Schools of Athens, Inc., legally incorporated in the state of Maryland, is run by an association of parents. School buildings, housing both an elementary and high school are located in the suburb of Ano Halandri, not far from Athens. The high school curriculum is strictly college preparatory.

The Ursuline School is located in the suburb of Amaroussion. A Roman Catholic school, it has grades one through eight and is under the supervision of the Archdiocese of New York. Both the Ursuline and the Community Schools are international in character.

Parents of school-age children should visit the school as soon after arrival as possible to make arrangements for enrolling their children.

Hobbies and Sports—The brevity of this section in no way denigrates the availability of hobby facilities or sports equipment and opportunity in the Athens area. It will suffice to say that, no matter what sport or hobby you would like to pursue, the facilities for it are amply available.

Banking—The American Express maintains a military banking service in Athens which provides services similar to those available in the United States including checking and savings accounts in both U. S. and Greek currency. Military personnel may make personal loans at the facility, obtain money orders, cashier's and traveler's checks and also buy U. S. Savings Bonds. The facility even operates a "fly now, pay later" loan service through the bank's tour agency and organizes escorted tours to points of interest throughout the area.

Medical Services—The 7206th USAF Dispensary maintains a 20-bed Class A medical facility with 25 additional beds in support of the aeromedical evacuation system. The present building, occupied in 1959, is a converted two-story dormitory with an additional wing added for aeromedical service. A new dental clinic adjacent to the main building offers the services of three dental officers and one orthodontist. A small animal clinic is also available for pets.

The dispensary offers services which include minor surgery, internal medicine and flight medicine. Medevac is recommended for surgery requiring general anaesthesia. Five Air Force physicians are assigned and civilian obstetric and gynecology specialists and a civilian general practitioner. A Navy and an Army physician also provide part-time service. Cases which are beyond the dispensary's capability are referred to highly qualified civilian consultants or to military referral hospitals in Turkey and Germany.

An outpatient clinic operates on an appointment

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ARRIVAL

basis and there is an emergency room which is manned 24 hours a day. The dispensary also has subordinate services such as laboratory, X-ray, pharmacy and the like to support the medical staff. Dental services are provided to military personnel and to dependents on a space available basis.

There is a preventive medicine section included in the military health set-up which advises that Athens' water is safe to drink but advises against drinking other water in Greece without first purifying it. This section also advises rinsing locally grown raw vegetables in a chlorine solution before eating and avoiding raw seafood entirely because it is a prime source of hepatitis. Cooked foods are all right.

Commissary—The commissary is located on Syngrou Avenue and is easily accessible to everyone living in the Athens area. It furnishes at least as many commodities as a medium-sized supermarket in the United States. The meat it sells is received, processed and sold frozen. Milk is reconstituted, but only a minor difference in taste results. Frozen produce is stocked periodically and lettuce, potatoes, celery and so forth are delivered from the states. Fresh produce is available on the local market.

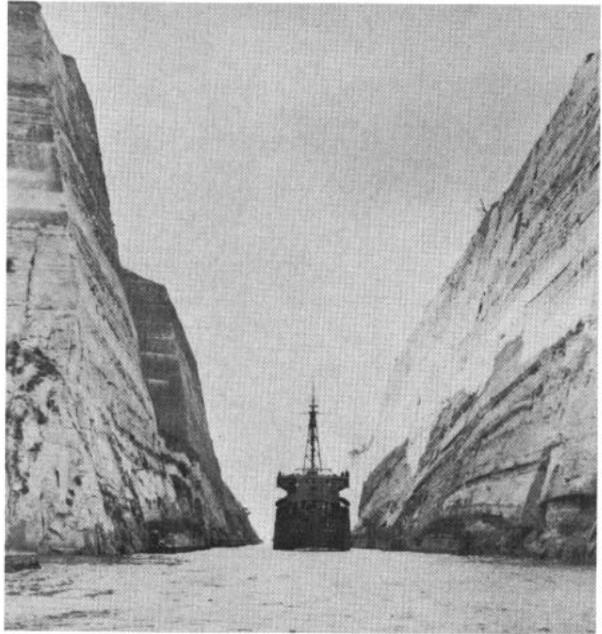
European Exchange System—The Greece Area Exchange operates a wide variety of services in the Athens area for military personnel and their dependents including cafeterias, a department store, auto parts store, delicatessens, washeteria, laundry and dry-cleaning facilities, optical and body shops, as well as other concessions. A wide variety of merchandise is stocked. If you want anything that isn't stocked, the special order department will be glad to oblige. Cafeterias and snack bars are conveniently located for the convenience of shoppers as are the exchanges.

Vehicle Information— American drivers in Greece must possess an International Driver's License which means they must be 19 years old, attend a driver's training course and have a valid U. S. license. The license costs 100 drachmas and requires a passport-sized photo.

Each family group is permitted to bring in one auto-

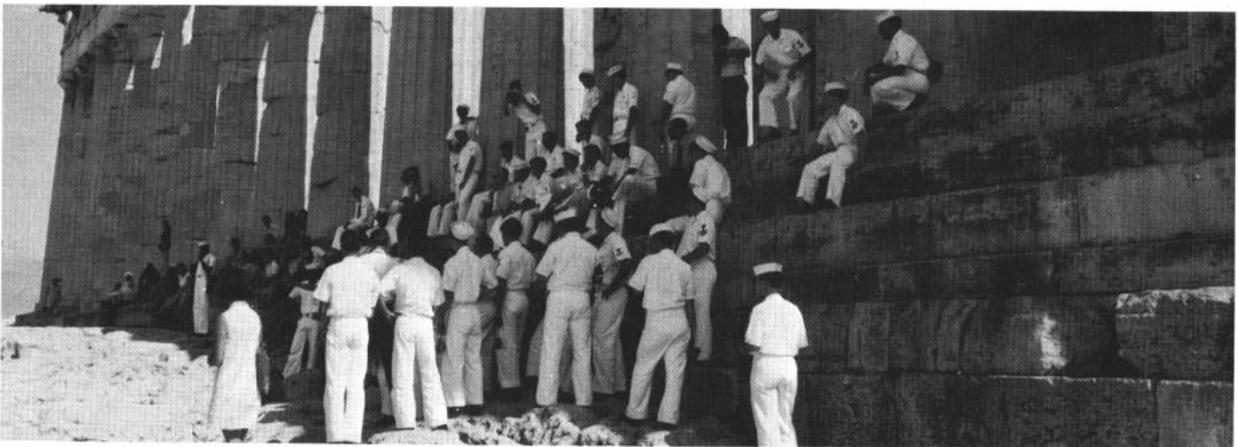
mobile (pickup trucks are excluded) and the vehicle must be inspected and registered within five days following entry. Since the highest gasoline octane rating in Greece is between 91 and 94, high compression engines must be converted and, of course, small cars with low compression engines have an advantage.

A minimum of \$6666 personal injury insurance is required plus \$3333 coverage against property damage. Drivers must also have \$1666 worth of coverage against "pain and suffering" caused by their auto and \$1000/3000 passenger coverage. All policies must contain a third party clause. If you are insured in the States, make sure your policy covers you in Greece and meets the Greek requirements. Also, get the name of your company's local representative.



Facing page: Many Sixth Fleet personnel stationed in Greece are accompanied by their dependents or are reunited by charter flights. Below: Sailors on liberty from USS John F. Kennedy (CVA 67) visit the Parthenon.

Above: The sheer walls of the Corinth Canal which leads from the Ionian Sea to Athens.



letters to the editor

This section is open to unofficial communications from within the naval service on matters of general interest. However, it is not intended to conflict in any way with Navy Regulations regarding the forwarding of official mail through channels, nor is it to substitute for the policy of obtaining information from local commands in all possible instances. Do not send postage or return envelopes. Sign full name and address. Address letter to Editor, ALL HANDS, Pers-P31, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C. 20370.

TDRL Status

SIR: I have been searching for answers to some questions since my return to active duty in June 1971.

My problems started in July 1968, when I had to be readmitted to the hospital. It was complications with an old injury. I had been on sea duty at the time and my doctor recommended that I be placed on shore duty. I had 58 months' sea duty at the time the Bureau approved and forwarded my orders, but before I could get checked out, they were canceled and I was ordered to appear before a Physical Evaluation Board.

I was found unfit to perform the duties of my rating. I was placed on the Temporary Disability Retired List. This was supposedly to have been for five years.

No one told me at the time that I could be taken off this list any time within this five-year period.

As a matter of fact, my disability rating was reduced by two-thirds on my initial medical checkup, which was a little over 18 months after my separation in November 1968 (less than a normal tour of shore duty).

The judgment of one doctor was not sufficient to get me placed on shore duty. But the judgment of one doctor was sufficient to have my disability rating cut by two-thirds. I was notified that my rating had been dropped to 10 per cent. This means that I would have to take severance pay which I did not want. I requested to appear before a board; on my appearance before the board, I requested and was found fit for duty.

I returned to active duty 15 June, 1971 and things have been very disappointing since. For a starter I realized the loss of two years' service. I was not able to advance for two years and suffered the loss of one-half pay for that period. I also lost my constructive time and accrued sea time. Second, I have found that I am not eligible for any programs. The question is, why should I be denied opportunities for having been on the inactive Temporary Disability Retired List? I certainly did not ask to be placed in that status.—RD1 R.C.S.

• A member whose name is placed on the Temporary Disability Retired List must undergo periodic physical examinations not less frequently than

every 18 months for a period not to exceed five years. As a result of any such periodic physical examination, the member, depending on his physical conditions and length of service, may be: (1) continued on the TDRL; (2) permanently retired; (3) discharged with or without severance pay; or (4) found fit for active duty. In the event the member is found fit for duty, he is given the opportunity of reenlisting. If the member does not desire to reenlist, his name is removed from the TDRL and his retired pay is terminated.

Time spent on the TDRL is, upon a member's return to active duty, creditable in determining that member's service for basic pay purposes. However, inactive time spent on TDRL, being inactive service, may not be credited as active service in determining eligibility for retirement or transfer to the Fleet Reserve.—Ed.

Receiving Flight Pay

SIR: I have been under the impression that aircrewmembers assigned to a ship's utility aircraft should be on temporary indefinite flight orders and thus on indefinite flight pay. I cannot prove that we have three months to get our flight time in, or that we can go without flying for two months and on the third month fly 12 hours and get paid for three months.—AMH1 M.J.

• Members ordered to participate in regular or frequent aerial flights under indefinite temporary flight orders are entitled to hazardous duty incentive pay under provisions of Part 2, Chapter 1 of the DOD Pay and Allowances Entitlements Manual. Members under indefinite temporary flight orders are entitled to the three-month "grace" privilege provided they meet all requirements set forth in the Entitlements Manual and the orders remain in effect. This will be without regard to whether the member is in a crewmember or non-crewmember status, as long as the orders are of the indefinite type. Members on definite temporary flight orders must perform the flight requirements necessary for entitlement during the month in order to receive their pay. Members on definite temporary flight orders do not have the three-month "grace" period or the five-month "banking" privilege. A

BuPers Notice clarifying these areas of entitlement to incentive pay is forthcoming.—Ed.

Application for Fleet Reserve

SIR: I have figured that I will be able to retire with my constructive time on 1 Oct 1973. I have asked my personnel officer if a man can put in for his retirement with more than one year of remaining obligated service and the answer is always negative. Yet I occasionally see dates that are set far in advance of one year. Could you please clarify this situation for me?—RDC L.E.M.

• *We have been informed that your personnel officer is correct. Applications for Fleet Reserve should not be submitted more than one year in advance of the requested date. As indicated in BuPers Manual, Art. 3855180, Fleet Reserve authorized dates may be deferred by the Chief of Naval Personnel under certain conditions, which would account for listings showing Fleet Reserve dates of more than one year. Ed.*

Assignment to EPMU

SIR: I would appreciate any information that might lead to duty or assignment with one of the Navy Environmental Preventive Medicine Units (EPMU). Upon reading ALL HANDS (March 1972) about the Navy's war on pollution, this program was introduced to me for the first time. I would like to know whom I might write or contact in regard to the EPMU program.—SA R.D.L.

• *Enlisted Personnel assigned to EPMU are specially trained members of the Hospital Corps. To be eligible for this assignment, you must first attend HM "A" school and subsequently attain the eligibility requirements for assignment to Preventive Medicine Technician Class "C" school. Prerequisites for assignment to HM "A" school are a minimum GCT of 50, a minimum ARI of 50 and to be a volunteer in pay grades E-2 and E-3. Training as a Preventive Medicine Technician requires a combined GCT/ARI of 110; you must be a male volunteer in E-4 through E-7 pay grades; and be eligible for a Secret security clearance.—Ed*

Extra Insurance?

SIR: Could you give me some information regarding some available insurance to supplement CHAMPUS benefits?—Mrs. P.D.

• *There is no government medical insurance available for complementing the CHAMPUS program. However, the Fleet Reserve Association, the National Association for Uniformed Services, and the Retired Officers Association, all offer a special medical insurance program for their members which is designed specifically to dovetail with the CHAMPUS program. You should contact these organizations for more information on their respective programs.—Ed.*

Hospitalman Qualifies

SIR: I recently received a letter notifying me of my qualification as an Enlisted Conning Officer aboard USS *Richard L. Page* (DEG 5). I would be interested in knowing with what frequency E-3s, particularly HNs, have been so qualified in the past. It has been suggested to me that I might well be the first.—HN W.T.T.

• *Congratulations on being qualified as an Enlisted Conning Officer. As to whether or not you are the first E-3 (or HN) to so qualify is difficult to answer. We do not have the answer at hand, and it is doubtful that the BuPers computers are geared for answers to such questions. The best we can do is to let the Fleet challenge your claim by printing it here.—Ed.*

Provisions for BAQ

SIR: I am curious to find out if the Navy has an instruction on BAQ for single enlisted and officers stationed aboard ships which are homeported overseas.—YNI R.C.S.

• *The Basic Allowance for Quarters for a member without dependents on sea duty aboard a ship is not provided under law. There are no special provisions within the law addressing an exception to this section based on an overseas home port.*

While the law does not allow the payment of BAQ to members without dependents on sea duty, the Navy does recognize the inequity of bache-

lors when ordered to sea duty aboard a ship. While married men can continue to draw BAQ, bachelors without dependents are not allowed such benefits. Consequently, the Navy has developed a legislative proposal which would change the law to authorize payment of a BAQ to a member without dependents on sea duty aboard a ship. This proposal must be approved by DOD and enacted by Congress.—Ed.

Modifying PCS Orders

SIR: Here in Saigon, we are wondering whether or not a command may authorize more than 30 days on Permanent Change of Station Orders without having to go to BuPers for a modification to the orders. If orders state 30 days' delay in reporting and report not later than a certain day, is it OK for an officer to take the 60-day maximum as long as he reports by that date?—YNC I.P.P.

• *Since BuPers writes all officers PCS orders, BuPers is the only command which can modify those orders. A command may not authorize more leave than is contained in the orders. The total number of days' delay may not exceed the total authorized delay indicated in the orders, irrespective of the reporting date. If the officer desires to avail himself of the 60 days, and the orders contain only a reporting date, it is okay for him to do so.—Ed.*

Optional Uniform

SIR: Recently while researching Navy Uniform Regulations, I ran across information which states that white shoes may be prescribed for officer personnel for wear with the Service Dress Blue Uniform.

I have not been able to find any further information as to when white shoes would be prescribed. — PNC S.C.S.

• *The uniform referenced is designated as Service Dress Blue (Modified). The uniform consists of the blue service coat, white service trousers and white shoes. It is an optional uniform for summer afternoon and early-evening functions. This was a very popular pre-World War II uniform and has been retained, as it is useful and attractive.—Ed.*

reunions

News of reunions of ships and organizations will be carried in this column from time to time. In planning a reunion, best results will be obtained by notifying the Editor, ALL HANDS Magazine, (Pers-P31), Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. 20370, four months in advance.

• *uss Thorn* (DD 647)—A reunion is planned for 25-27 August 1972 in Philadelphia, Pa. Contact Mr. Kaj Swenson, 2190 Allwood Drive, Bethlehem, Pa. 18018 or CAPT E. S. Cornwall Jr., 808 S. Irving St., Arlington, Va. 22204, or call (703) 979-4666 for details.

• *56th Naval Construction Battalion*—24th annual reunion will be held 31 Aug-4 Sep 1972 at St. Louis, Mo. Contact H. H. Holmberg, 324 N. Oak Crest Ave., Decatur, Ill. 62522.

• *uss Walker* (DD 517), *uss Hale* (DD 642), *uss Stembel* (DD 644), *uss Abbott* (DD 629), *uss Erben* (DD 631), *uss Bullard* (DD 660), *uss Kidd* (DD 661), *uss Black* (DD 666), *uss Chauncey* (DD 667), *uss Miller* (DD 535)—A reunion of all veterans of these destroyers will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., on 2-6 Aug 1972. Contact Harrold F. Monning, 310 E. 8th St., Kewanee, Ill. 61443.

• *River Patrol Force* (TF 116)—The fifth annual reunion picnic of the Gamewardens of Vietnam Association will be held at Amphibious Base Little Creek, Norfolk, Va., on 12 Aug 1972. Contact YNC John C. Williams, P.O. Box 5523, Virginia Beach, Va. 23455.

• *uss Cobia* (SS 245)—A reunion of all crewmembers will be held 11-12 Aug 1972. Contact Charles Wedel, Rt. 2, Manitowoc, Wis. 54220.

• *uss Lexington* (CVT 16)—A reunion is being planned for all present and former crewmembers while the ship is still active. Contact LTJG S. E. Conroy, Public Affairs Office, *uss Lexington* (CVT 16), NAS Pensacola, Fla. 32508.

• *33rd Seabees*—A reunion of all former members will be held 22-24 Sep in Myrtle Beach, S. C. Contact A. B. Crowder, 1208 Jessamine St., Cayce, S. C. 29033.

• *uss Astoria* (CA 34)—The first reunion is planned for 10-13 Aug 1972 at Gearhart, Ore. Contact H. C. Davis, 3829 Lampl Ave., Virginia

Beach, Va. 23452 or Ken Cruse, 625 E. Edison St., Hillsboro, Ore. 97123.

• *ABSD 1*—A reunion will be held 28-30 Jul 1972 in Peoria, Ill. Contact D. H. Hushaw, Box 36, Colusa, Ill. 62329.

• *Mobile Hospital 7 and 107*—An attempt to contact members for a possible reunion is now being made. Contact Robert R. Manbeck, 317 Jackson Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15239.

• *uss North Carolina* (BB 55)—The 10th annual reunion will be held in San Diego, Calif. Contact USS North Carolina Battleship Association, 965 Willis Ave., Albertson, N. Y. 11507.

• *uss Gage* (APA 168)—A first reunion is being held for crewmembers who served from 1944 to decommissioning. Contact F. A. Saint Arno, 8262 Fox Bay Dr., Union Lake, Mich. 48085.

• *29th Naval Construction Battalion*—A reunion will be held on 17-20 Aug 1972 in Indianapolis, Ind. Contact W. P. Mast, 1319 N. Randall Rd., Aurora, Ill. 60506.

• *Natoma Bay Association* (CVE 62)—A biennial reunion will be held on 8-10 Sep 1972 in St. Louis, Mo. Contact R. B. Wall, 141 Boynton Blvd., Apt 6, Daytona Beach, Fla. 32018.

• *LCI (L) Flotilla II*—The 10th reunion will include a tour of Europe from London to Naples and Paris during the summer of 1973. Contact Paul L. Carter, 804 4th Ave., Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

• *U. S. Submarine Veterans of World War II*—The 18th National Convention will be held 16-20 Aug 1972 at Breezy Point Resort, Brainerd, Minn. Contact J. A. Woodall, P.O. Box 1368, Galveston, Tex. 77550 or Ernest E. Carley, 1694 Hubbard Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104.

• *uss Phelps* (DD 360)—A reunion will be held on 11-14 Aug 1972 in Denver, Colo. Contact Harold Placette, 3336 Roanoke, Port

Arthur, Tex. 77640.

• *uss Wadleigh* (DD 689)—A reunion will be held in Aug 1972 in Hampton, Va. Contact Don Wunderlich, Voltaire, N. D. 58792.

• *uss Fullam* (DD 474)—A reunion will be held 1-6 Aug 1972 in Hampton, Va. Contact John B. Jeanisse, 2917 Larkspur Ln., Secane, Pa. 19018 or call (215) KI 4-7118.

• *Destroyermen of Guadalcanal Campaign*—A 30th anniversary reunion will be held 1-6 Aug 1972 in Hampton, Va. Contact George V. Palmer, 627 Greenslake Circle, Rossville, Ga. 30741.

• *uss New Mexico* (BB 40)—The 15th annual reunion will be held on 13-14 Oct 1972 in San Diego, Calif. Contact A. P. Lofurno, 2076 54th St., San Diego, Calif. 92105.

• *uss Hobby* (DD 610)—A reunion will be held 9-13 Aug 1972 in Long Beach, Calif. Contact R. J. Applegate, 443 W. Hillsdale St., Inglewood, Calif. 90302.

• *uss Norton Sound Association*—A reunion will be held on 4-6 Aug 1972 in Oxnard, Calif. Contact USS Norton Sound Association, P. O. Box 487, Port Hueneme, Calif. 93041.

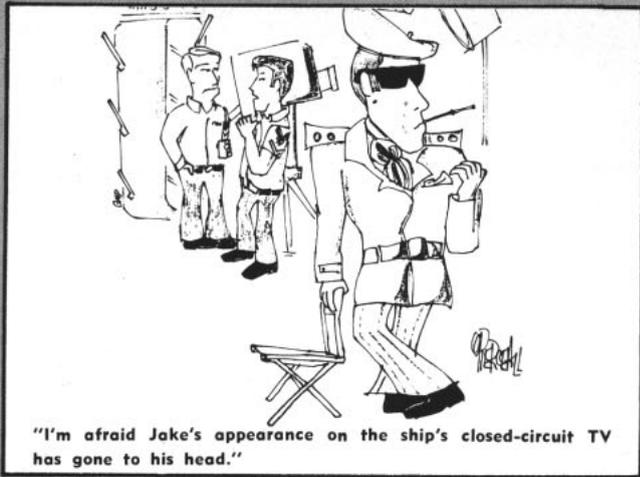
• *uss Ralph Talbot* (DD 390)—A reunion will be held 4-6 Aug 1972 in N. Hollywood, Calif. Contact G. E. Saunders, 3544 May Road, Richmond, Va. 94803.

• *uss Archerfish* (SS 311)—A reunion of all hands who served aboard *Archerfish* between 1942-46 will be held 21-23 Jul 1972. Details are available from Carl A. Wilken, 1516 Central Ave., Sandusky, Ohio 44870.

• *uss Louisville* (CA 28)—A reunion will be held in Chicago, 27-29 Jul 1972. Former crewmembers may contact Joe Exum, 1154 W. Main St., Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360.

• *uss Valley Forge* (CV 45)—A reunion of former Navy and Marine shipmates will be held in Bremerton, Wash., 28-30 Jul 1972. For further information contact Valley Forge Reunion, P. O. Box 301, Bremerton, Wash. 98310.

IC1 Jeremiah H. Paoli



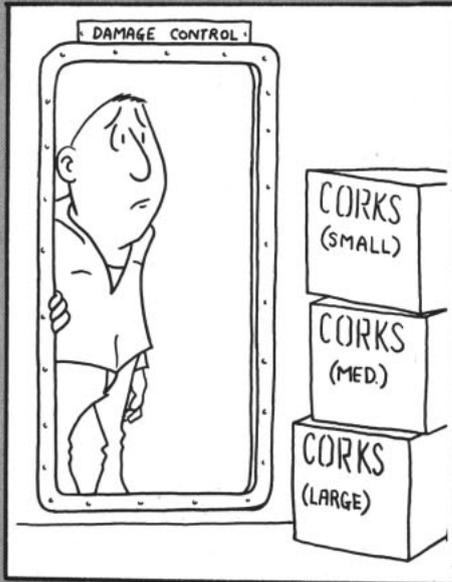
"I'm afraid Jake's appearance on the ship's closed-circuit TV has gone to his head."

LCDR Thomas N. Giles



"The CO's turning this space into a dental office—can you pull teeth?"

CTA1 Donald L. Winans



serious on the side

ET1 Robert H. Parker



"Keep up the good work, Simpson . . . we'll get more men assigned to the Damage Control Party as soon as they report aboard."

AZ3 Joseph P. Pizzuti



"All right, who's the wise guy with the green thumb?"

TAFFRAIL TALK

IT WOULD perhaps be more meaningful to look for constancy rather than unusual achievement as the hallmark of the people reported on in this special issue—ALL HANDS' tribute to women in the Navy today. Not that today's Navy women haven't reached high plateaus in their careers—Admiral Duerk's recent selection attests to that—but today's Navy women and Navy wives stand as the hallmark of constancy—of service, patience, resourcefulness and constant loyalty—attributes as meaningful as great awards and medals for distinguished service.

In this respect women in the Navy are no different from others of their group in other fields. But it has always been the special role of women through the ages to be the supporters of men who "go down to the sea in ships."

HOWEVER, one need not look hard to find examples of special achievements by women, as they relate to the sea service, in the records of history. Some achieved fame and greatness. Cleopatra for one—she ruled a nation and headed a Navy in an effort to save it. Catherine the Great was another, as was Isabella of Spain. And the ancients determined that Helen of Troy, whose beauty "launched a thousand ships," should be equally great in legend.

The world may never see again quite the same greatness such as that of Elizabeth I—the times and circumstances which permitted her great influence over the then-known world, and the development of English sea power, no longer exist. But as heads of state, women's influence is felt as strongly as ever—Indira Gandhi and Golda Meir are leading examples. Such women as those who committed their fleets into action, or exploration—Cleopatra, Isabella, Elizabeth, Catherine—may perhaps be of a different era, but women's actual ties with navies are also as strong as ever (as witness the contents of this issue).

AND THERE ARE OTHERS yet to be heard from—the world's future Clara Bartons, Florence Nightingales, and Marie Curies. If man claims to dominate the world, it is the constancy, patience and support of woman which makes his world for him a livable place. A woman had the vision necessary to create an organization such as the American Red Cross, another the patience and determination to discover an element vital in the treatment of cancer.

Fads will come and fads will go—some will leave their mark. What is called "Women's Lib" today may develop into tomorrow's constitutional amendment. It was the 19th amendment to the United States Constitution just a little over a half a century ago that followed, and first established, the rights dictated by "Women's Suffrage."

BUT THE SPECIAL ties—the constancy and support—of women, both in the naval service and of the naval service, will continue as before. And so, a toast: Congratulations to the Navy's first woman admiral; Happy Anniversary to the women officers and enlisted women and thanks for three decades of naval service—and a tribute to Navy wives for their patience, support and understanding.

The All Hands Staff

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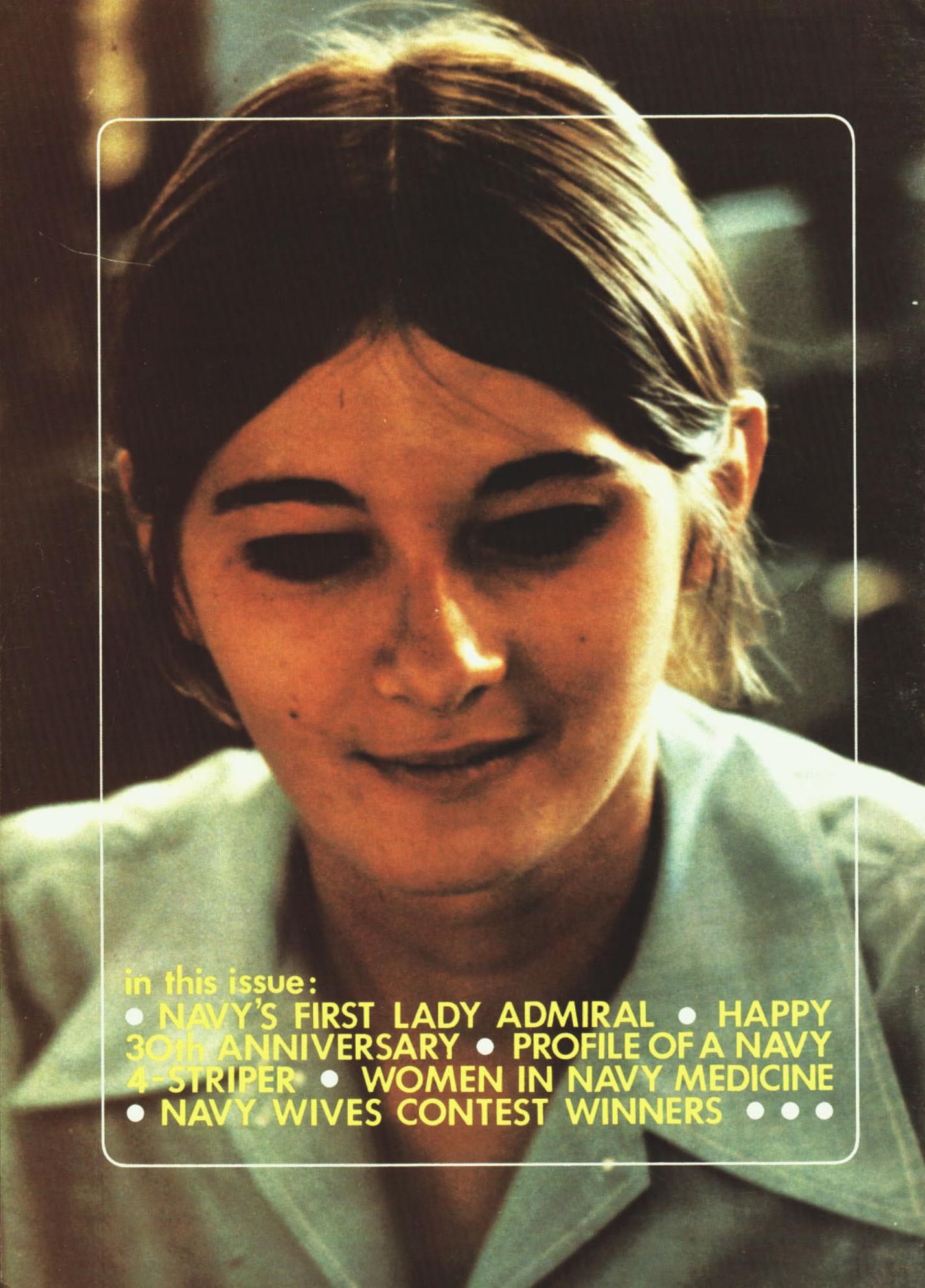
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• FILING THE MANY RECORDS and copies of correspondence an aircraft squadron has to keep is SA Helen Wheatfall, a trainee in VRF-32's personnel department. Photo by PO1 C. J. Markowski.





in this issue:

- NAVY'S FIRST LADY ADMIRAL ● HAPPY 30th ANNIVERSARY ● PROFILE OF A NAVY 4-STRIPER ● WOMEN IN NAVY MEDICINE ● NAVY WIVES CONTEST WINNERS ● ● ●